The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,779—New Series.

BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1899.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIE

JACK BRAND PILSENER

BREWED FROM THE FINEST ENGLISH HOPS.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA

B. SMYTH & Co. LTD.,

BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

Established 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S

COPENHAGEN

CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

PASSENGERS' LANDING ARRANGEMENTS.

ON ARRIVAL of the ENGLISH MAIL STEAMERS at BOMBAY, Passengers will be landed as soon as possible at BALLARD PIER. All Baggage will be landed at the same place, where it will be sorted and Delivered after payment of duty.

No Launches or Boats except those of the P. and O. Company will be allowed alongside the Steamer until the Passengers have left.

In order to prevent confusion, no person will be allowed to go on Board the Mail Steamers on Arrival, and Friends wishing to meet Passengers must await them on the Ballard Pier.

F. C. ALLEN,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th October, 1899.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1899.
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	25th Nov.
M. L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	2nd Dec.
* PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	9th ,,
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. Gordon	16th ,,
* SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wibmer	23rd ,,
M. L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	30th ,,
			1900.
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	6th Jan.
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	13th ,,
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	20th ,,
M. L. ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	27th ,,
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd Feb.
M. L. CARTRAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	10th ,,
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	17th ,,
M. L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	24th ,,
* PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	3rd Mar.
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	10th ,,
* EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	17th ,,
M. L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	24th ,,
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	31st ,,
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	7th April.

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The steamers marked * proceed to ADEN only, and passengers tranship there for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH or LONDON.

The BRINDISI route is closed at present owing to quarantine.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

F. C. ALLEN,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 23rd September, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on.
IMPERATRIX	G. Morovich	4,213	1st Dec. 1899.
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,140	1st Jan. 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Morovich	4,213	1st Feb. 1900.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
POSEIDON	A. Leva	3,878	7th Dec., 1899.
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	7th Jan., 1900.
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,253	7th Feb., 1900.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960.	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	,, 1,060.	,, 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	22nd Dec., 1899.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.

Sassoon House 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Nov., 20, 1899.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway Family employes, Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Hand book of information free on application.

BOMBAY : 13, Esplanade Road,
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valu- [illegible] information, Revised and corrected up to date. Price, [illegible] 5, with postage, Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay [illegible]" Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA" 1192 tons, on the 24th November, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 21st November, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE, AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 23rd November, calling at Kurrachee, Chahbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, (weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 30th November.

FOR KURRACHEE, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,005 tons, on or about 30th November.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,011 tons, on or about 23rd November.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore, rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 20th November, 1899.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday,
TONKIN	6,300	Vaquier	21st Nov. 1899.
ANNAM	6,300	Lecoispellier	19th Dec. 1899.
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	18th Jan. 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "SALAZIE," 4,255 tons, Captain Allegre to sail on or about the 13th December, 1899. For weekly departures thereafter.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.

New-Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	to sail
SETOS	1,746	Carstens	24th Nov.

taking cargo and passengers for Mombassa, Tanga, Daresalam Zanzibar and all ports South of Zanzibar, upto Delagoa Bay.

This Line also issue First, Second, Third Class and deck through tickets to EAST LONDON, ALGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN, MADEIRA & SOUTHAMPTON, in connection with Union Line Mail Steamer from Delagoa Bay once a month.

For rates and particulars apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road.

Bombay, 14th Nov., 1899.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents : GRINDLAY & CO.

PARCELS OF CIGARS FOR EUROPE.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

UNDERTAKE to deliver Parcels of their Celebrated Trichinopoly and Java Cheroots to any Address in the United Kingdom, free of all expense, at the following rates :—

	1,000. Rs. a.	500. Rs. a.	100. Rs. a.
TREACHER'S NOBLES	112 0	58 0	12 8
TREACHER'S DAWSONS	122 0	64 0	14 0
TREACHER'S THOMSONS	134 0	70 0	15 0
TREACHER'S HAVANAHS	113 0	59 0	13 0
TREACHER'S SPECIALS	142 0	73 0	15 8
TREACHER'S SUMATRAS	142 0	73 0	15 8
TREACHER'S JAVAS, No. 1	150 0	78 0	16 8
TREACHER'S do. No. 2	136 0	71 0	15 0
TREACHER'S do. No. 3	110 0	58 0	12 8

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

MAKERS OF HALF PRESS AND FINISHERS FOR HALF PRESSED BALES.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

SOLE AGENTS

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler, Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-coducting Composition for covering Boilers and Pipes.
,, The United States Metallic Packing Company.
,, Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

The Meldrum Patent Furnace, for burning Coke Dust, Pan Breeze, Anthracite, Coal Dust, Ash Pit Refuse, &c. Over 2,000 in use.

The Titan Sprinkler, the most sensitive Sprinkler on the Market.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

FOR SALE—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps and all Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON, AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D LONGWORTH, ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

BOMBAY PERFUMERY MART.

LARGEST & CHEAPEST HOUSE IN INDIA.

VARIETIES OF

PERFUMERY AND TOILETTE REQUISITES

FROM WELL KNOWN MANUFACTURERS, SUCH AS :—
PINAUD, PIVER, GELLE FRERES,
ROGER AND GALLET, FERD. MULHENS,
AND OTHERS.

☞ COMPARE PRICES ☜

RHINE VIOLET, Rs. 1-8. PEARS SOAP, Rs. 0-12-6.
EAU DE QUININE PINAUD, Small, Rs. 1-2. Large, Rs. 2-4.
JAVA POWDER, Rs. 0-11.

Where MADAME BLANCHE will put in her APPEARANCE and DANCE-a-la-circle.

93, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

J. B. BHESANIA & CO.,

SILK MERCERS,

Next to Sir J. J. BENEVOLENT SCHOOL,
No. 137, HORNBY ROAD.

THIS FIRM Enjoys the well-deserved reputation for supply of VARIOUS KINDS OF PONJEE.

SILK CRAPES,
PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED SATINS,
RAINBOW CRAPES, SILK GAUZES, &c.

Received every Mail Fresh from Hong Kong, Canton and Japan Establishments. Excellent Stock of Japanese and Chinese Silk HANDKERCHIEFS. Gold and Silver Embroidered Velvet RIBBONS especially for Ladies' Collars and Waist-bands can be had Cheap.

A TRIAL SOLICITED

LATHAM & Co.,

BOMBAY : Esplanade Road.
KARACHI : Bunder Road.

DESPATCH PARCELS AND CARGO as follows :—

United Kingdom—Weekly.
United States of America—Weekly.
Canada and British North America—Weekly.
Germany and Austria—Bi-monthly.
Italy—Fortnightly.
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand—Fortnightly.
China, Japan, and Straits Settlements—Weekly.
South America—Monthly.
Aden—Weekly.
Regular Despatches to South Africa, West Indies *via* Southampton and Liverpool.

The above Despatches are by Mail steamers, but shipments are effected by cargo steamers sailing constantly for Continental Ports at Greatly Reduced Rates.

SPECIAL attention is given to the clearance of goods through the Custom House, and Consignees and Importers in India may rely upon their interests being most carefully studied. A large and experienced staff is kept constantly employed on the Bunder and at the Custom House, and goods are cleared and despatched with the utmost expedition, and needless charges are thus avoided.

Residents in India should insist on their correspondents forwarding their packages to the care of LATHAM & Co.

CONTRACT RATES furnished to large Importers, Clubs, Messes, &c., for clearance of goods.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

SPECIFICS for Hydrocele and Elephantiasis, guaranteed to cure this disease radically by using this medicine externally. Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle. Apply to

Dr. S. GHOSHAL, SPECIALIST
No. 85, Bechoo Chattarjee's Street, Calcutta.

FREE BY POST.

NEW CATALOGUE OF

WATCHES,
CLOCKS,
JEWELLERY,
OPTICS,
SILVERWARE,
ELECTRO-PLATE,
PIANOFORTES,
MUSICAL BOXES,
BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

McDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS.

HAVANA CIGARS.

TO MEET THE DEMAND WHICH WE BELIEVE EXISTS IN INDIA FOR

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices :—

"MULETA" Principes
4 1/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3-8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3¾ inches. Rs. 13-4 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

GENUINE

HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER.

(LEADING BRAND SINCE 1842.)

HAS been imported into THIS COUNTRY CONTINUALLY and in increasing quantities for the last 40 years. This fact proves that its excellent qualities are well understood and appreciated by the public. Imitations have reached this market and inferior brands have been put forward, bearing labels closely imitating the Genuine Huschke 3 Star Label. All such imitations will be prosecuted, and the public are requested to beware of them, and to see that the label on each bottle and box bears the 3 Stars in Blue, and on the back of the Label, as seen through the bottle, the inscription :

"GENUINE HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER"

To be had from all Chemists and Druggists in every part of India.

RUSTOMJEE MANECKJEE & CO.,

18, PARSEE BAZAAR, FORT, BOMBAY.

SOLE DEALERS IN INDIA AND CEYLON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MUIR MILLS CO.,
LIMITED,
Cawnpore.

DURRIES! DURRIES! DURRIES!

Speciality, New Style,
BORDERED CARPETS.

FARASH! FARASH! FARASH!

NEWEST and Best designs in the Market.

TENTS! TENTS! TENTS!

CATALOGUE AND ESTIMATES FREE

On Application To MANAGER and SECRETARY.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo arrived per S. S. "TONKIN," from COLOMBO, THE STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN, &c., are hereby informed that she is landing her Cargo, in the Stream, Victoria Dock, Shed No. 5. All claims for Damages, &c., must be sent in the Office within eight days after the discharge of Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained. Goods on Survey will be attended to every morning.

C. RUINAT,
Agent.

Bombay, 20th November, 1899.

JOHN FLEMING & CO.,
BOMBAY,
AGENTS FOR
THE NEWELLITE GLASS TILE CO.,

Stocks of White and Coloured Tiles kept.

SUSPENSION BRIDGES.

Light Steel Rope Suspension Bridges up to 300ft span by 10ft. wide. A Speciality.

Sole Agents for the India-Rubber, Gutta-percha and Telegraph Works Co., Ld., Silvertown.

DYNAMOS, CABLES, LAMPS, AND ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER PLANT.

Estimates given for Electric Light and Power Installations.

AGENTS FOR
THE LIMMER ASPHALTE CO'S
MASTIC ASPHALTE.

JOHN FLEMING & CO.,
ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS,
BOMBAY.

OUR SPECIAL BOXES
OF XMAS CARDS,

FOR Rs. 1-8-0,
ONE RUPEE,
TWELVE ANNAS,
AND EIGHT ANNAS,
OFFER EXCEPTIONAL VALUE FOR THE PRICE.

60,000 BOXES SOLD LAST SEASON.

Before buying XMAS CARDS for this season ELSEWHERE fail not to see OUR GRAND COLLECTION FOR 1899-1900.

A clever series of forty different characters in "the skirt up" cards for bachelors and others, now selling by hundreds every day. Try to secure some at once.

CALENDARS AND BOOKLETS.

OUR PRICES IN THIS LINE NOW TAKE A LOT OF BEATING.

FANCY CALENDARS,
LADDER CALENDARS,
BLOCK CALENDARS AND TURN OVER CALENDARS.

Prices 8 Annas, One Rupee & Rs. 2-8.

THOUSANDS OF NEW DESIGNS AND NEW IDEAS.

QUITE THE LATEST AND UP-TO-DATE
COMIC CARDS.

TOO MUCH OF FUN,
PLENTY TO LAUGH,
AND SENTIMENTS QUITE UNRESERVED WITH FRIENDSHIP, LOVE AND KISSES.

QUITE UNUSUAL IN THE XMAS CARD TRADE.

D. B. TARAPOREVALA, SONS & Co.,
BOOKSELLERS, BOMBAY.

STILL AT THE TOP OF THE TREE.

OUR NEW SERIES OF
INDIAN XMAS CARDS, 1899-1900.
NOW READY.

500 DIFFERENT INDIAN CHARACTERS AND VIEWS.

SPECIAL ATTRACTION IN PRIVATE CARDS.

QUITE A NEW SERIES.

Orders in THIS SPECIAL LINE should be sent to us AS EARLY AS POSSIBLE to secure GOOD DESIGNS.

UP-COUNTRY CUSTOMERS

Requiring Xmas Cards on approval should furnish us with Bombay references at the same time.

THE PANORAMA OF BOMBAY.

An album containing 2 DOZ. PHOTOGRAPHS of INDIAN CHARACTERS and VIEWS, done altogether by a NEW ARGENTOTYPE PROCESS.

AN EXCELLENT PRESENT TO FRIENDS AT HOME AND ABROAD.

Price, Rs. 5 only.

D. B. TARAPOREVALA, SONS & CO.,
BOOKSELLERS, BOMBAY.

LATHAM & Co.,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.
SHIPPING, FORWARDING, COMMISSION AND GENERAL AGENTS.
BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and conducted free of charge and interest allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of interest to be obtained on application.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCE AND REGULAR HOME PAYMENTS arranged at the best rate of exchange of the day. Client's ADDRESSES CODED free of charge.

SOVEREIGNS AND BANK NOTES bought and sold at the most favourable rates.

PAY AND PENSIONS collected without charge and without life certificates.

LOANS AND ADVANCES made on approved securities.

PACKAGES forwarded to Europe and America by Eastern Express "at frequent and regular intervals" thus offering the cheapest and best Express Service before the public.

BAGGAGE AND CARGO shipped by "HOME EXPRESS," at low rates, and to parts of the World. Reliable Agents in every Port.

PACKAGES arriving at Bombay and Kurrachee cleared and forwarded up-country with promptitude and economy.

Property of every description carefully warehoused and stored. Articles of Indian art and Manufacture received and packed securely for transit and forwarded and delivered at destination.

INSURANCE—Marine and Fire—effected at current rates.

Represented in London, Liverpool, and Paris by
GEO. W. WHEATLEY & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TIVOLI THEATRE.

GREAT SUCCESS! GREAT SUCCESS!!
FOURTH GRAND EXHIBITION
OF
EDISON'S PROJECTING ELECTRIC KINETOSCOPE
OR
LIVING PICTURES.

This Projecting Electric Kinetoscope is the only Instrument that does not flutter or tire the eyes.

TO-NIGHT, TUESDAY, 21st NOVEMBER, 1899, AT 9 P.M.

30 Selected films will be again exhibited at the fourth Performance.

The Electric Light is used in exhibiting the Pictures. PRICES of ADMISSION: Rs. 2, Re. 1-8, Re. 1, and Annas 8.

Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform, and children under twelve, at half price.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. RATTANJEE DOSABHAI KARANI of Versowa, in the Thana District, the owner and mortgagor, and Mr. SORABJEE CURSETJEE SETT, the mortgagee, have contracted for the absolute sale to our client Mr. DINSHAW SORABJEE TALATI of the undermentioned property, viz:—All that piece of Government leasehold land, containing by admeasurement 4,250 square yards, or thereabouts, situate at Versowa, near Andheri, in the Thana District, and being part of a plot of land known as site No. 4 on the plan of the said and other adjacent properties lying in the office of the Collector of Thana together with the bungalow and outhouses standing thereon, including the masonry, boundary walls, and bounded on or towards the East, by other property of the vendor being remainder of site No. 4 on the said plan, on or towards the West, by Government Land, part of survey No. 82, and beyond that by the Sea Shore, on or towards the North, by Site No. 5 on the said plan, and on or towards the South, by site No. 3 on the said plan, together with the private passage belonging to the said property and leading to it from the public Road, and which said private passage is also shown in the said plan, which said hereditaments and premises were formerly in the occupation of the Vendor, but are now in that of the purchaser. All Persons therefore having or claiming any estate, right, title or interest in or to the said property, or having any claim in respect thereof, by way of inheritance, sale, mortgage, lease, gift or otherwise howsoever are required to make such claims known in writing to the Undersigned at their office, No. 29, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise all such claims, if any will be considered as waived, and the sale will be completed without reference to any such claims.—Dated this 21st day of November, 1899.

ARDESIR HORMUSJEE, and DINSHAW,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

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Manager.

Bombay, 30th June, 18

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NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS	Bordeaux.
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BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

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BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

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EXCELLENT AND LOFTY SITUATION
NEAR RYEWOOD.
BEST CUISINE
OPENED FROM 1ST NOVEMBER
UNDER ENTIRE NEW MANAGEMENT FOR EUROPEANS ONLY.
For further Particulars apply MANAGER.

TO BE LET
A SPACIOUS WELL-FURNISHED
BUNGALOW
AT MALABAR HILL.
Apply, care of MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

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OF THE
EAST.

40 LOVELY PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS, comprising the most picturesque and interesting places of INDIA, BURMAH, CEYLON, and the STRAITS with full descriptive matter. Size of views, 9 1-2 in. by 7 1-2 in.

Rs. 3 only, the complete set. Paper Cover.

JUST THINK OF IT!!!

A VIEW ALBUM, containing a set of 24 views of the most prominent places in CALCUTTA, DARJEELING, and SIMLA, bound neatly in Cloth. (GILT) Covers, Size of Views, 4 in. by 4 1-2 in. Rs. 1-8 each album—A grand thing for presentation or for friends abroad. Cash or V. P. P.

TRUSTT & CO.,
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THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES
THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION.
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.
Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.
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S. R. BOTTLEWALLA AND Co.,
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(ESTABLISHED 1886.)

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NATIVE STATE AGENCY.—The Sovereigns, Princes, Chiefs, Nobles and Jaghirdars of Native states will best consult their interests by employing this firm as their BOMBAY AGENTS.

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ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages deposit of title deeds.

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RECOVERY OF OUTSTANDINGS, RENT, and DEBTS collected and recovered.

PARTNERSHIP AND BUSINESS AGENCY.—Partnerships negotiated. Partners with capital introduced. Capital procured for starting businesses. Purchases and Sales of businesses negotiated.

LEGAL MATTERS, APPEALS, NEGOTIATIONS, PRIVATE ENQUIRIES, SETTLEMENTS UNDER ARBITRATION, skilfully conducted.

NOTE.—Under Section 37 of the Civil Procedure Code, and under Power of Attorney, Messrs. S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co., act as the recognised Agents of mofussil constituents, thus saving them the necessity of coming to Bombay to file and conduct their cases.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. 1 bon.	1,2.7 1-2
Bank of Bengal	40,000	00	all	10 pr. ct.	1,197¼
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,140
Commercial Bank of India.	10,000 15,000	100	100 75	6 p.c.	90
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£6	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£29 1-2
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-10-0	£571
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12 1-2	8 pr. ct.	

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Half	yealry.	
Ahmedabad Advantage	70	1,000	000	Nil	
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	..	225
Anglo-Indian	1,345	..	0	Nil	28
Assur Veerjee Mill Ltd.	In'all 2000 Shares of which 1002 have been allotted.	Rs. 500 each	Fully paid up	Rs. 25 12 1-2	nom.
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.		1,000	1,000	60	
Ballary S.&W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	971	60	all	9 per ct.	1,000
Berar Manfg Co., Ld	2,750	550,000	200	12 1-2	165
Bombay United	90	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	90	500	500	dvdRs 20	425
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000	..	90
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	400
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,009
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.50	1,700
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.3.	400
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.25	500
Coimbatore S. and W.	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	1
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	525
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	Rs. 10	390
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	460xd
Currimbhoy Mills	80	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	600
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs30	290
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co. Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs20	255
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	150
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil	300
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	300
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	265
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	50	500
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	30	450
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	30	1,285
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	150
Indian Manfg	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd 30	410
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 50	500
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	460xd
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs 20	220
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	Nil	125
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	425
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	8,430	1,000	1,000	20	300
Khandeish	7,500	1,500	1,000	dvdRs65	700
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	250	65	500xd
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs25	480
Leopold	3,500	100	108	dvdRs.5	150
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	200
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	575
Madras United	356	1,000	1,000	Rs 100	2,600
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	75
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	vd 60	1,730
Mohanlal K. Parekh G & Mfg Co. Ld., Amraoti	300	100	115	dvdRs15	...
Mazagon	5,000	250	...	dvdRs. 5	50
Morarji Goculdass	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs15	1,250
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld	4,000	250	250	dvdRs15	200
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	...
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	pa 52
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	120
Oriental	5,725	625	25	dvd Nil	20
Presidency Mills. Co. (Ld).	742	1,	1,000	dvdRs50	570
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs30	500
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	685
Saraswati Mills	1,250	500	500	Nil	500
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20	485
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs75	1,550
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs30	345
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	100
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dvRs 12½	240
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs. 15	225
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	15	145
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	660
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvdR22½	53
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	dvdRs 20	260
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	500	1,000	1,000	50	
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 20	250
Venishunker Lukhmishunker C Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	500	dvdRs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	2
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	225
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	50	all	dvdR-	25
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	81	...

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	125	1,300xd
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	410
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs. 80	725
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	16
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Nil.	75
Breuls Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	dvdR30	180xd
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	dv Rs 20	200xd
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvdRs 15	315
East India	350	1,000	1,000	125	1,350
English Press and Manfg	400	200	...	dvd Rs 9	60
Fort	150	8,300	500	dvd Rs20	630
French	300	500	500	dvd Rs40	510
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvdRs35	340xd
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	Rs 17	133xd
Khangaum	240	450	450	dvdRs 80	475xd
Mahuva Press Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	225
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co. Ld	300	500	500	53	55
Mercantile	600	125	125	dvd Rs 5	60
Mofussil Co	125	400	400	dvd Rs35	385
Munmar M.	000	250	all	dvd Rs20	180
New Berar	00	500	500	dvd Rs50	460
New Indian	00	125	125	dv Rs12½	135
Prince of Wales	100	500	00	20	165
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	70	30	340
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	340xd
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	125	585
Sind	400	2,000	750	20	1,800
Sorab Woollen Mills	200	250	250	Nil.	310
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	1	75
Volkart		000	—	Rs 80	850

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	...	...	...
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. New £12 Shares	—	£10	...	...	...
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry.	500	500	..	4 pr. ct.	590
Tapti Valley Ry. Co.	500	500	...	4 pr. ct.	465

WITH the object of counterbalancing the Russian propaganda, the French Government has instructed the Jesuits at Beyrout to enlarge considerably the French Faculty of Medicine, subsidised by the French Government. A sum of 2,000,000 frs. will be given to the Jesuits for this work, which will make the establishment of the Faculty of Medicine at Beyrout equal to those of Europe. The examining board, which comprises Senators Cornil and Pozzi, professors of the Faculty of Medicine of Paris, is expected to arrive at Beyrout in November, and will give advice on the task which is to be carried out.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 11m. Sun sets, 5h. 21m. High water, 1-33m., 1-17a. Low water, 7-27m., 6-57a.
Fifth Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Marine Court, re stranding of the s.s. Shiravati.
Music at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, 4-45 p. m.
Grand Exhibition of Edison's Projecting Electric Kinetoscope, Tivoli Theatre, 9 p. m.

POLO.—There will be a game this evening, at 4-45.

THEFT AT THE DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTE.—The Rev. Father Goldsmith has reported to the police the theft of a large bell, valued at Rs. 35, from the compound of the Deaf and Dumb Institute.

MUSIC AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry, Marine Battalion, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Band Master, commencing at 5-45 p.m.:—

March	The Belle of Chicago	Souza
Overture	Concert	Titl
Selection	Pot Pourri	N. Lambelet
Valse	Les Sirenes	Waldetfel
Selection	Pinafore	Sullivan
Galop	Hurely Bareri	Faust

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

DRUGGED AND ROBBED BY A SERVANT.—Hurrivalabh Manordas, who resides at Walkeshwar Road has reported to the police that his servant named Chuggan absconded on the 18th instant, taking with him three currency notes for Rs. 500 each, a gold ring valued Rs. 60, and Rs. 10 in cash, in all property collectively valued at Rs. 1,570. The complainant alleged that he was given a cup of tea by his servant at 3 p.m., on the 18th instant, and that he slept soundly till the next morning, when he discovered the theft. Whether anything had been mixed up in the tea, could not be ascertained. An active search is being made for the servant.

EDISON'S PROJECTING KINETOSCOPE.—Edison's Projecting Kinetoscope was exhibited at the Tivoli Theatre, last night, before a large and well pleased audience. Twenty-five films were projected on the screen, the subjects selected being of a pleasing and instructive nature. London scenes transferred before a Bombay audience by Edison's magic wand gave some idea to the Indian mind of the whirl and bustle of Trafalgar Square and other places of the great metropolis, while the acrobatic and other views were amusing. The most notable part of the exhibition is the absence of that flicker caused by vibration, which is the defect of most exhibitions of this class. Another performance is advertised for this evening.

DEATH OF A CRIMINAL LUNATIC.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry yesterday at the Lunatic Asylum, Colaba, on the body of Khair Mahomed, aged fifty years, a criminal lunatic in the asylum. In November 1894 the deceased was sentenced to death by the Bombay High Court, on a charge of murdering his wife Amina and one Yarmahomed. The deceased petitioned the Government who commuted the sentence to one of transportation for life. While in Common Prison, Khair Mahomed was found to be of unsound mind. In November 1895, he was, by order of Government, transferred to the Lunatic Asylum. In January last he was attacked with rheumatism and subsequently dysentery set in and he died on Sunday. The medical evidence went to show that the cause of death was dysentery. The jury returned a verdict accordingly.

SYSTEMATIC FRAUD BY A CART-DRIVER.—Runchod Dawji, a rice merchant, has reported to the police that he loaded 570 bags of rice into 57 carts at his godown at Manson Road and despatched them to Mallet Bunder, to be put on board a country craft on the 10th instant. On the following day, one of the complainant's servants, who was at Mallet Bunder to receive the consignments, reported to his master that cart No. 2952, which had been loaded with ten bags, was missing. Complainant made inquiries for the missing bags of rice, but failing to get any trace of them, reported the matter to the police on the 16th idem. The owner of the cart with his driver were traced by the police to Worlee, where they both lived. The police inquiries clearly showed that the driver with his cart No. 2952 had been, since the 11th October last, engaged in carrying loose earth from Worlee to certain reclamations. In the opinion of the police, this appears to be a clean case of fraud carried out by some person, not up to the present known to the police by means of a false labour cart, tin plate and metal badge bearing the No. 2952.—A similar fraud has been committed by the cart bearing the same number, in respect of seven bags of rice.

THE GAEKWAR OF BARODA.—His Highness the Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwar, G.C.S.I., after sojourneying here for a week, left for Baroda by last Saturday's Ahmedabad Mail. The Maharani and the Princes, except the younger Princess and Prince who left for Matheran by that day's afternoon Poona Passenger train, accompanied His Highness. The Gaekwar and his Vakeel Mr. Balkrishnaji Pitale came to the station on the arrival of the train and were met by Prince Samatsinji, R. B. Bhaskarao Pitale, Mr. L. G. Mane, Misses Kabraji, D. B. Manibhai, Dr. Bhalchandra, Arzan Vithal Tukaji, Kamdar of Shreematin Luxumbai of Akalkot, who was also present in her own carriage and many others. His Highness and party were garlanded, and after a few minutes conversation with those present, entered his own saloon and the train steamed off amidst the loud cheers of those present. His Highness, the same afternoon, visited the Hindu Gymkhana and Kinetoscope at the Gaiety Theatre and Her Highness Maharani Chimnabai, C.H.I. with her Vakeelji, called at the shop of Messrs. Badham Pile and Co. Sir Sayajirao, after staying a few days at his capital, goes, to Pattan to inspect relief works and famine-stricken districts as the Dewan had no time to do the same.

HIGH COURT.—NOVEMBER 21.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice RUSSELL.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Commercial Causes.

44?-97—Wadia and G—Nazar Mohomed Fatehally vs Gondabhoy Govindjee—Maganlal and Co—Part heard.
22-498-97—In person—Nazar Mohomed Fatehally vs Gondabhoy Govindjee and another—Maganlal and Co—Part heard.
575-99—Manshuklal D and J—The Soonderdas Spg and Wg Mills Co Ld vs Maneckshaw Furdunjee Shroff.
472-98—Little and Co—Anandrao Venayak and others vs Luxumon Govind—King and Cama.

Testamentary Suit.

17-99—Khurderao and S—Bapoojee Morarjee and others vs Angoobai—Shamrao P.
6-98—Bhaishanker and K—Kesserbai Alias Sacurbai vs Dewjee Moorarjee—Thakurdas D C and H.
18-99—Wadia and G—Ebrahim Laljee and others vs Mohomed Ebrahim—In person.

Long Causes.

614-98—Sorabjee and J—Fukroodin Khan Alias Fuckoo Miya bin Hajee Khan vs Mahomed Hoosin bin D Hajee Abdool Cader Nowrungay and others—Payne G S and Co.
256-99—Manshuklal D and J—Caitano Camillo Borges vs Augusto Mathias Pinto—Sorabjee and J.
215-99—Ardeshir H and D—Jamsetjee Nasserwanjee Tata vs The Ahmedabad Advance Spg and Wg Co Ld and another—Nanu and H, Bhaishunker and K.
442-98—Wadia and G—Purshotum Shewjee vs Khatao Dedhar and another—Bhaishanker and K.
459-99—Bhaishanker and K—Khatao Dedhar vs Purshotum Shewjee—Wadia and G.
76-93—Mansuklal D and J—Bai Dabi Alias Navivahu vs Hurgowandas Jeewandas—Muljeeand R and Little and Co.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice CROWE.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

178-99—Edgelow G and W—Hattilbhoy Maganlal vs Oogunchand Mulchand and others.
270-99—Tyabjee D and Co—Vassonjee Madhowjee vs Govindjee Chatchia and others.
418-99—Crawford B and Co—George Okell and others vs Shaik Oodmanally and others.
451-99—Dikshit and D—Charles Heineger vs Joseph White alias Wise.
478-99—J C Cama—Khingar Punna and others vs Nanabhoy Sadanandjee Kale—R P Bharucha.
510-99—Sorabjee and J—Tulsa Kiring and others vs Anantbai and others.
581-99—Payne G and S—Oometram Magachand vs Mulla Allcodin Valad Bahadur Khan Sodagar.
585-99—Mansuklal D and J—Shrichand Jetha and others vs Danoo Gopal Poosalker and others—M A Vakil and Payne G S and Co.
588-99—In person—Balchand Ramchand and others vs Damjee Dewjee.
617-99—Hiralal M and M—Hajee Abdulla Ali Reza vs The Bombay Flour Mills Co Ld—Crawford B and Co.
619-99—Framjee D and D—Framjee Dorabjee vs Abdulali Karimjee.
623-99—Payne G and S—The Administrator-General of Bombay vs Mancherjee Maneckjee Poonjiajee.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

59-99—In person—Govindram Bhramcheri Shirprasad vs Dhunjee Jutha and others—Modhowjee V.
60-99—In person—Joseph Alexander vs Mary Alexander and another.

Long Causes.

549-99—Payne G S and Co—Emil Spinner and others vs Hajee Mahomed Hajee Juna—Ardasher H and D. Part heard.
141-97—Tyabjee D and Co—Chidghanand Raghavanand Swami vs Heerjee Lowjee and others—Payne G S and Co. Part heard.
616-95—Manshuklal D and J—Purshotum Mangaldas Nathoobhai vs Vitnaldas Ramdas and others—Edgelow G and W.
290-99—Pestonjee R and K—Pestonjee Jehangir Hormasjee vs The Southern India Spg and Wg Co Ld and others—Manshuklal D and J.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Tyabjee presided at a sitting of the fifth Criminal Sessions yesterday.

A CASE TRAVERSED.

The Hon. Mr. Scott, Advocate-General, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, applied that the first case in the calendar, in which Oomer Hajee Mahomed was charged with attempting to murder, might be traversed to the next Sessions. The learned Advocate, in support of his application, said that the accused had been committed to the Sessions by the Coroner. As the accused was in hospital under treatment for injuries he had received, he had not yet been placed before a magistrate. His lordship ordered the case to be traversed to the next Sessions.

A CHARGE OF RAPE.

Pandria Gainoo pleaded guilty to a charge of rape upon a girl about seven years of age. His lordship, in passing sentence, said that the prisoner was liable to transportation for ten years for the offence to which he had pleaded guilty. His lordship did not wish to be too severe; but at the same time he felt he could not pass a less sentence than six years' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT OF A SILVER WATCH AND CHAIN.

Ismail Kassam, an old offender, was charged with theft of a silver watch and chain and currency notes for Rs. 20, the property of Khetsey Sewjee; and pleaded guilty to the charge. His lordship, in passing sentence, told the prisoner he was an old offender and had been sent up to the Sessions by the magistrate, not because there was any doubt in the case, but because the magistrate felt he could not pass upon accused a sufficiently severe sentence. His lordship said it was impossible to pass upon him a less sentence than four years' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT FROM A DHOBEE.

Sonoo Luxmon was charged with theft of two dhoturs from a dhobee named Hanooman Laloo, who lives at Walkeshwur. On the 8th September last, Hanooman had laid the dhoturs, which belonged to his customers, to dry on the washing ground, when the prisoner picked them up. He was walking away with them, when the complainant raised a cry of thief. He was arrested by a policeman in plain clothes, who was going home after duty. The jury found the prisoner guilty. His lordship, in passing sentence said prisoner was an old offender, there having been thirteen convictions against him in two years. He was sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT OF AN ARMLET.

Lalla Raghoobir was charged with having committed the theft of an armlet, the property of Tribhowandas Cahandas. It appeared that, on the afternoon of the 25th October last, the complainant, a dealer in buffaloes living at Byculla, was passing along the road, with the ornament in his right hand pocket, when he felt a jerk as if somebody was pulling out the ornament. Complainant saw the ornament in the accused's hand. The latter ran into a sweeper's passage, and thence into two other gullies in the directon of Bhendy Bazar. Complainant gave chase and had the accused arrested, but the ornament had not yet been recovered. The accused stated that the charge had been got up against him through enmity, and that the policeman and the accused came up to him together; and that the policeman arrested him at the instigation of the accused.

The jury had a doubt upon the evidence and returned a verdict of not guilty. His lordship, in ordering the discharge of the prisoner, told him he has had a narrow escape, and told him to be more careful in future.

Prisoner was discharged.

ADMINISTRATION OF DHATURA.

Babajee Canoo was charged with administering dhatura, on the 4th October last, to one Gopal Raghu and his two children. Mr. Hamilton, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. Prisoner was not defended.

Mr. Hamilton, in addressing the jury, stated the main facts of the case. Prisoner lived with the complainant and had charge of his household expenses and of his money which was kept in a box. Some time later the complainant's wife arrived to live with him; and then took charge of her husband's money and of the household expenses. Accused thereupon left the house without paying for two months' board and lodging. It appeared that, on the evening of the 4th October last, accused went to a Hindu teashop and purchased three quarter seer of milk in a *lota*. He then got the tea-seller's permission to take the *lota* away upon his promising to return it in five minutes. Soon after a *lota* of milk was presented by a boy to the complainant's wife, who was told that one Sittaram, a friend of complainant, had sent it as a present. She took the milk to her husband who was taking his dinner at the time. He drank some of the milk, and his two sons also drank it, some of it being reserve for his wife. Complainant and the children got ill and presented symptoms of dhatura poisoning. The boys became unconscious and laid down. Complainant became violent and tried to jump out of the window. His wife called a doctor and a report was made to the police the next morning, when the wife sent for Sittaram and taxed him with having sent poisoned milk. He denied he had sent any milk at all, took the *lota* and soon after brought to the house the tea-seller, who claimed the *lota* as his property, saying that it was taken away by the accused the preceding night. Complainant and the boys were taken in the morning to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where Dr. Gillespie found that it was a case of dhatura poisoning. He detected the smell of dhatura in the vomited matter, but failed to detect the presence of the poison in the remaining milk which the wife had not drunk. This was, said the learned counsel, the only difficulty in the case. Mr. Hamilton read from Dr. Lyon's work to explain the apparent difficulty, the learned author remarking that the presence of dhatura in milk might not be detected after some time. The complainant, the accused, and Sittaram were employed in the Baroda Railway factory. Accused was afterwards pointed out by the tea-seller and was arrested by the police.

Evidence was then called for the prosecution. It appeared that, on the day of his arrest, accused pointed out to the police a Mahomedan's shop where he had purchased the dhatura.

Mr. Hamilton, at the close of the case for the prosecution, summed up the evidence which he had called.

His lordship, in summing up the case, pointed out to the jury there were certain circumstances which deserved their consideration. First; there was no proof that there was dhatura or any other poison in the milk. There was no proof that the complainant and his sons got ill from the milk, and not from any other cause. Again, the person who brought the *lota* of milk had not been called.

The jury, without retiring from the box, returned a unanimous verdict of not guilty; and the prisoner was discharged.

The court adjourned till 10 o'clock to-day.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. TONKIN.

THE following is the list of passengers on board the s. s. "Tonkin" sailing for Marseilles, &c., to-day at 10 A.M.:—

Mr M Yanagiya
Mr Shassianoff
Mr Geletchikoff
Mr & Mrs Tallien & child
Mr Clandel
Mr Shanns
Mr Bellat
Mr Gennessean
Mr Mullard
Mr Snanet
Mr Tavletien
Mr Pomede
Mr Donsdebes
Mrs Donsdebes and two children
Mr Boqrel
Mr Blin
Mr Van Lidsende Jaude
Mr Salle
Mr Rey
Mr and Mrs Lamrant
Miss Quay Cendre
Mr Leyoune
Mr Boyer Francis
Mr & Mrs S J G Orerveld and child
Mr Lamate
Mrs Lacombe
Mrs Megnieux and child
Mr Dubais
Mr Lacoutwa
Miss Julide Struss
Mr B W Russ
Mr G P Cooper
Mrs A H Carey and nurse
Mr R Netton
Capt W Kirkpatrick
Capt & Mrs MacCorum
Sister Marme Andie
Mr H P Burt
Mr H P McMemy
Mr P V McSacrny
Miss Hetherington
Mrs J W Rainford and child
Capt H P Deasy
Mr & Mrs Grant and son
Lieut Hil. and
Three deck passengers

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	6
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	3	4	36
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	1	1	23
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	0	0	
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	9	1	24
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	1	0	6
G Mahim and Worlee	0	0	8
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	9	7	17
Total	14	14	126
Total plague deaths to date	60,363	53,138	
Same date last year	9		88

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

THE MURDER IN THE FORT.

YESTERDAY morning at the Morgue, Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry, regarding the death of Khatiza, a Mahomedan woman, aged about thirty years, who was alleged to have been murdered on the previous afternoon by Shaik Oosman Shaik Dawood, a in chawl in Carwar Street, Frere Road. Khatiza was the mistress of one Abdul Karrim, a labourer. The police enquiries show that about three days ago, a Pathan who resides on the first storey of the house and next door to the deceased, had a copper pot stolen from his room and suspected the deceased. The latter denied the accusation and on Sunday morning she consulted a fortune teller, who told her that her next door neighbour Kadoo, a woman, had stolen the pot. The deceased then returned to her room and accused the woman Kadoo of having stolen the pot. An altercation took place between them, and both of them with a neighbour, named Gunpat, went into Kadoo's room to search for the pot, but it was not found, and both the women continued abusing each other. In the afternoon, about half-past 3 o'clock, the husband of Kadoo, named Shaik Oosman Shaik Dawood, returned home drunk and hearing Khatiza abusing his wife, at once commenced to quarrel with Khatiza. During the altercation, Khatiza brought a broom and hit Shaik Oosman on the face and head with it, while Khatiza's daughter Mariam ran into the room and brought out a table-knife. The girl threw the knife at Shaik Oosman's head, causing a wound on his forehead. Shaik Oosman flew into a rage and bringing out a pen-knife from his room stabbed Khatiza under the left breast. The woman ran downstairs and fell down at the landing unconscious. An alarm was raised, when a policeman appeared on the scene and arrested the accused near the deceased with the knife in his hand. Inspector Flanagan at once proceeded to the house, followed by Superintendent Sanderson. They found the woman Khatiza lying at the foot of the staircase with her clothes saturated with blood. She was placed in a victoria and to be conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, but she died on the way. Her body was then conveyed to the Morgue.

Mariam, daughter of the deceased, said that about 2 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, her mother and one Gunpat went into Shaik Oosman's room and began searching for the copper pot in the presence of Oosman's wife Kadoo. The pot was not found, and a quarrel ensued between the deceased and the woman Kadoo. During the quarrel Shaik Oosman returned home under the influence of liquor. His wife Kadoo informed him that deceased had accused her of having stolen the pot. Oosman thereupon took Gunpat back into his room and showed him all over the place. The quarrel continued between the parties for some time. The deceased then returned into her room and bringing a broom, struck Oosman with it. He then caught hold of the deceased's hand. Her daughter (witness) ran into her room and brought a knife and threw it at Oosman. The latter ran into his own room and came out with something in his hand. He then struck the deceased on the left side. The deceased ran downstairs bleeding, crying "I am stabbed with a knife." The police came and took the deceased to the hospital, where on arrival she was found to be dead. Oosman was then taken into custody. The police afterwards found a small pen-knife stained with blood in his room. Oosman on being questioned, admitted that the pen-knife belonged to him.

At the close of the examination of the witness Mariam, Oosman on being asked whether he wished to put any question to the witness said that he was drunk at the time.

Dr. Sidney Smith, Surgeon to the coroner deposed that he made an autopsy of the deceased's body. There was a punctured wound about half an inch long between the sixth and seventh ribs on the left side of the chest. On opening the body witness found the wound corresponded to a wound of the left lung. The left ventricle of the heart was also punctured. There were no other external marks of violence on the body. From the "post mortem" appearences he was of opinion that death was due to a wound of the heart and the lung. The small penknife now produced could have caused the wound he had described. Witness did not think this big knife (produced) could have produced the wound.

Atmaram Balkrishha a mutton butcher, who was a resident of the same house and Abdul Karrim Hussanali, husband of the deceased were examined and they corroborated the statement of the girl Mariam. Abdul Karrim added that accused was under the influence of liquor, and that he was addicted to drink. Sometimes accused used to get excited under the influence of liquor.

Inspector Flanagan of the Bombay Police, said that in consequence of information received, he proceeded to the house and found the deceased lying unconscious in the passage, bleeding from the wound. Oosman was on the road, in custody of the police. He was very drunk and very rowdy and wanted to fight with every body, Oosman was also bleeding from a wound over the left eye-brow. He was sent to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital to have his wound dressed. At 7-30 p.m., Oosman's wife pointed out to the witness the penknife stained with the blood behind a basket, containing some coal and rubbish.

The Jury on the evidence returned a verdict of man-slaughter against Oosman.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Shaik Oosman ShaikDawood was charged with committing culpable homicide not amounting to murder, by stabbing with a knife a Mahomedan woman named Khatiza, on the 19th instant. The accused was remanded till the 28th instant.

THE FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

THE Bishop of Bombay has addressed the following letter to the clergy of the Diocese of Bombay:—You may be aware that at a meeting held in the Town Hall of Bombay yesterday a fund was inaugurated, called "The Bombay Presidency Famine Relief Fund," with the view of supplementing by voluntary effort the work of Government in mitigating distress. I am exceedingly anxious that Church of England congregations in the Diocese should prove their loyalty to Christian principle by contributing to this Fund as liberally as possible. The necessity is evident, and the duty is unquestionable. Our Lord has declared that the standard by which He will judge us at the last will be our obedience to the law of mercy. It is only if we have fed the hungry and visited the sick and clothed the naked according to our ability that we shall be received by Him into His everlasting Kingdom. The obligation, therefore rests upon us by the Law of Christ, apart from the special duty which, in virtue of our British nationality, we owe to the suffering people of this land. I would beg of you to press these considerations on your congregation as soon as possible, and to send to me the alms which you receive, in order that I may transmit them to the Treasurer of the Fund.

It is my earnest wish that every congregation in the Diocese, European and Native, should contribute to the Fund, however small the amount in many cases may be, and that the collections should be made immediately.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 21st November, 1899.

1. The Battalion will parade on Thursday the 23rd instant, at 6-45 a.m., at the Sir Richard Temple's Statue, for Commanding Officers Parade.
2. Captain T M English having reported his arrival of leave, will assume Command of B Company from this date.
3. The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to Companies as follows:—No. 4713 Bugler H C Fido to B Company, and No. 4714 Cyclist M Connell to E Cyclist Company.
4. Targets will be ready from 7 to 8 a.m., on Friday the 24th instant, at the Revolver Range of the 21st Bombay Infantry (Marine Lines) for all Officers and Sergeants who may wish to practice.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Capt.,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR W. G. WILSON-COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 21st November, 1899.

1. The following drills will take place this week:—
No 1 Co (Town Hall Compound)
To-day and Thursday at 8-45 p.m., 40 Pr R M L Gun Drill.
No. 2 Co (Nesbit Road Headquarters)
To-day and Thursday at 8-45 p.m., 40 Pr R M L Gun Drill.
2. There will be Class Firing at Coorla on Wednesday. Train leaves the Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m., (local time) and Byculla 12 minutes later.
3. The Corps will parade at the Corps Club, Apollo Bunder, on Saturday next the 25th instant at 4 p.m., sharp, and proceed to Pilot Bunder, Colaba, to continue the Annual Gun Target practice.
Dress:—Drill Order without arms, putties to be worn.
No. 2 Sub-division of each company is detailed to take first relief.
4. Leave of absence for one month have been granted to Gunner E W Flower.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Captain, R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

A NOVEL contest was decided at Macclesfield on Monday (Oct. 29), when R. Downer, the champion sprinter was matched against John Dunkerley, a well-known Cheshire athlete, to run 120 yards and concede Dunkerley 45 yards, the latter to walk the course. Downer, after a good effort, finished an easy first, five yards in front of his opponent, in 13 seconds.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Warora, 2565 tons, Captain J R P Alexander, will sail to-day for Rangoon in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's s s Sirsa, 1,675 tons, Captain C R Kendall which arrived in harbour on Saturday from Rangoon 9th November, brought a cargo of rice.

THE B I S N Co's s s Lindula, 2,180 tons, Captain H Stewart, which arrived in harbour on Saturday from Rangoon, 9th November brought a cargo of rice.

THE French mail steamer, Tonkin, 2,337 tons, Capt Vaquier, arrived in harbour yesterday from Yokohama (25th October) with a general cargo, and 50 passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Pentakota, 2,209 tons Captain A McKinley, which arrived in harbour on Sunday from Rangoon, 11th November, brought a cargo of rice.

THE s s Hermed, 830 tons, Captain N Nielson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon 9th November, with a cargo of timber. The vessel is consigned to the Bombay Company.

THE Bombay Japan Mail steam ship Co's s s Kagoshima Maru, 2,710 tons, Captain R Nunome, arrived in harbour yesterday from Yokohama (17th October) with a general cargo, and Mr E Jamal and 19 deck passengers.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's s s Gisela, 2,640 tons, Captain Mosca, sailed yesterday for Kobe with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mrs Weis and infant, Mr Toutana, Mr Raccinich, Mr Larria, Mr and Mrs M E Elias, and 12 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—NOVEMBER 20.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agents.
A	Courland	760	Soutar	P Gulf	20-11	H C Joosub
C	Pentakota	2209	McKinlay		22-11	M M & Co
F	Hoseinee	994	Hughes	Calcutta	21-11	B & P S N Co
G	Starcross	1822	Bennett			J M & Co
H & J	Sirsa	1675	Kendall			M M & Co
K	India	1811	Martinolich	Havre	27-11	A L S N Co
M	Jubeda	2134	Tyndal	Calcutta	25-11	H C Joosub
N	Lindula	2180	Stewart	Rangoon	22-11	M M & Co
HARBOUR WALL.						
	Sabermati	524	Fukeera	Mangalore	20-11	Shepd & Co
	Indravati	513	Adum	Karachi	21-11	Do
	Ponani	552	Fuckeer	Bhownager	21-11	Do
	Brahmani	524	Cassum	M Goa	21-11	Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents
2	Armenia	2218	Shanklin	Liverpool	25-11	W & A G & Co
3	Imperatrix	2353	Morovich	Trieste	1-12	A L S N Co
4	Gisela	2640	Mosca	Kobe	12-11	A L S N Co
6	Parramatta	3854	Symons	China	21-11	P & O S N Co
9	Okhla	3436	Rickford			M M & Co
12	Rheinfels	1773	Diwers	Antwerp	22-11	Glade & Co
13	Caledonia	3529	Gordon	Aden	25-11	P & O Co
HARBOUR WALL.						
	Dwarka	759	Livingstone	Karachi	21-11	M M & Co

*Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
20	Tonkin s	Vaquier	Yokohama, Oct 25
	Kagoshima Maru s	Nunome	Yokohama, Oct 17
	Hermed s	Nielson	Rangoon, Nov 9

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
20	Onda s	Davis	Calcutta
	Courland s	Soutar	Busreh, &c
	Gisela s	Mosca	Kobe

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Tonkin, Vaquier, for Marseilles.
" Warora, Alexander, for Rangoon.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Pentakota, for Rangoon, &c
" Bhundara, for Calcutta, &c
" Imperatrix, for Trieste, &c
" Kagoshima Maru, for China and Japan.
Schooner Guilaner, for Damaun.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 20.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Armenia s—210 bales wool, Sullu an Jean Mahomed; 56 bales wool Govindjee Valubdas; 4000 cwt bonemealy Rehimtoola Kaderbhoy; 35 bales wool, Ruttonsey Nanjee; 150 bales wool, Currumbhoy Nanjee; 3006 cwt Myraballams, Wagjee Bacher; 106 cwt Myraballams and 150 bales wool, David Sassoon & Co; 75 bales wool, Jina Vally; 40 bales wool Doongesee Nagjee; 14 bales wool Forbes Forbes and Co; 73 bales wool Abdulla Tyab.

FOR GLASGOW.

Armenia s—60.0 cwt bonemeal Rehimtoola Kaderbhoy

FOR LONDON.

Tonkin s—35 cases indigo F Khoobchand; 165 cases indigo A Khoosirame; 25 cases wooden furniture K Karim bux; 5 cases brassware Ardeshir Byramjee.

FOR NEW YORK.

Armenia s—8 cases brassware, 2 bundles coir matting Ardeshir and Byramjee; 1:5 bales jute Hissian cloth Ralli Brothers

FOR DUNKIRK.

India s—10001 cwt Myrabollams Wagji Bacher

FOR HAMBURG.

Rheinfel's s—4000 cwt bonemeal Mooljee Jamal 1570 cw gum Jaitha Premjee; 1 bale woollen carpets S J Tellery and Co.; 4000 cwt crushed bones A H Cassum and Co.; 1000 cwt myrabollams Eojee Oomersey.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Armenia s—4493 cwt tilseed, 2500 cwt mowraseed, 1004 cw rapeseed, 4900 cwt castorseed 5021 cwt linseed, Ralli Brothers; 1500 cwt gingellyseed John Fachiri.

FOR HONGKONG.

Parramata s—14 cwt gendahorns Mohomed Hajee Essac Ellias; 150 bales twist Framjee Sons and Co.; 4 cwt ivory and 12 cwt gendahorns M H E Ellias; 3 cwt ivory Merwanjee Pallonjee; 22 chest opium H A Esmail and Co.; 1 case ivory M M Essabhoy; 56 chests opium Hajee A Esmail and Co; 1 case opium Bombay and Persia S N Co.; 53 chests opium C Ebrahim and Co.; 42 chests opium E D Sassoon and Co.

Kagoshima Maru s—200 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Parramatta s—50 bales twist Framjee Sons and Co: 45 bales twist David Sassoon and Co; half a chest opium Talati and Co; 160 bales twist Talati and Co; 15 chests opium A E J Abraham; 15 chests opium Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Kagoshima Maru s—1,758 bales cotton Sassoon J David and Co.

THE GLORY OF MAN.

THE crown and glory of manhood is strength—power. All human conquests have been won by it; individual and collective. The earliest sign of decay in man is not usually pain, but weakness of some kind—of mind or body, or both. This may be the inevitable sequence of advanced years, or it may, as we all know, show itself at any period of life. But it always means that the sources of strength are failing, as the lessening of the water in a river means a drying up of the springs and streams which feed it.

I said "*sources*" of strength, using the plural word. I should have said "*source*" of strength, for in human beings there is but one. What is it? Perhaps the experience of Mr. David Jones will help us to an answer.

"In the summer of 1881," he says, "I began to feel ill and out of sorts. I was weak and tired, and quite worn out with little exertion. I had a poor appetite, and after eating had pain and weight at the chest. My secretions were scanty and thick. My back felt stiff, and gave me much pain as I moved about. For three years I suffered like this, being at times better and then worse. I consulted a doctor, who gave me medicines and recommended Turkish baths; but I got no better for any kind of treatment.

"My brother then told me about Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, but I had no faith in advertised medicines. He, however, urged me to take it, and after taking a few doses I experienced so much relief that I continued with it, and was soon *strong and well as ever*. Since that time I take a dose of this remedy when I feel at all ailing, and it sets me right I have praised Mother Seigel's Syrup to all my friends, many of whom have tried it and been benefited by it. You can publish this statement as you like. (Signed) David Jones, 1, Dunluce Street, Walton. Liverpool, July 31st, 1896."

We have room for one more short letter before we try to come at the answer to the question with which we set out. It is exactly in the same line, and ought to make the results of our inquiry all the more clear and plain.

"In the spring of 1888," proceeds the writer, "m health began to fail me. I felt languid and heavy, as if something had come over me. I had a bad taste in the mouth, my appetite was poor, and the little food I took gave me pain across the chest and between the shoulders. My food lay like lead on my stomach. I was constantly spitting up a thick phlegm, and when in bed *heavy sweats came over me*. I got weaker and weaker, and from time to time was confined to bed. Often I was so bad I could not dress or undress myself.

"Now better, now worse, but never well, I suffered for over five years. I took different kinds of medicines, and had a doctor, but got no real benefit from anything.

"In July, 1893, a book was left at my house in which I read of cases like mine having been cured by Mother Seigel's Syrup. I got a bottle from the International Tea Company, Yeovil, and began taking it. In a short time I felt much benefit, and, by continuing with it, *gained strength*. I could eat better, food agreed with me, and by-and-by I was *strong and well*. But for Mother Seigel's Syrup I believe I should not now be alive. You are at liberty to publish this statement. (Signed) (Mrs.) Jane Crouch, 32, Hulsh, Yeovil, November 29th, 1895."

What, then, do these cases show to be the *source of strength?* The answer is, *Digested Food*. That and nothing else. All strength, of body or of mind, comes from that, and that only. What, then, is the great enemy of strength, the fountain of weakness? Indigestion—dyspepsia. You see why and how. A child could not miss the argument. What, then, restores strength? Mother Seigel's Syrup. In what way? By setting the digestive machinery in healthy operation. That is what it did for our correspondents and does daily for multitudes. Use it if you need it, and pass the news to other weak ones.

ANOTHER GOOD OFFER.
Rs. 50 FOR Rs. 25.
A
CLEARANCE SALE
OF
SILVER GILT WATCHES.

WE have an Excellent Collection of key wind Silver Gilt WATCHES, the lever movements of which are really FIRST CLASS, and in the ordinary way, quality for quality should sell for Rs. 50 each; but as preference is now given to Stem-wind Watches, we offer these excellent time-keepers to those who do not consider a key-wind watch inconvenient at the bargain and Clearance Price of

Rs. 25.

Complete in case with spare glass, main spring and a guarantee for 2 years.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,
WATCH AND CLOCKMAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

WARDEN & CO.,
BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE.
BASIL MISSION MANGALORE ROOF TILES,
"MINTON" PAVEMENT, DADO AND ORNAMENTAL TILES,
WHITE GLAZED TILES,
NINE ELMS PORTLAND CEMENT.
MARBLE PAVEMENT TILES AND SLABS.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES. Working Drawings and Estimates furnished on Application.
WARDEN & Co.,
27, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

TO LOVERS OF ART.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli.* Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to, cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it deserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public, which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general.

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,
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NOTES,
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
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To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 20.

WE chronicled in our report under Saturday evening's date the latest news received through Reuter for this column, and now append our weekly comparative statement of the American crop figures which give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Week's Receipts	2,67,000	4,46,000	4,06,000
" Exports to U. Kingdom...	43,000	1,97,000	1,34,000
" " to Continent....	1,05,000	1,48,000	1,35,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept....	25,23,000	31,36,000	28,96,000
" " to U. K. " ...	6,79,000	10,59,000	8,87,000
" " to Continent " ...	9,56,000	8,97,000	8,90,000
" Stock in the Ports ...	9,50,000	11,05,000	8,80,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Total visible supply of all kinds	30,33,000	39,27,860	30,51,810
" " " of Surats ...	43,000	65,410	47,860

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

Stock in Liverpool............	7,14,000	6,91,970	4,28,570
" London	2,000	4,000	4,000
American afloat	2,10,000	5,46,000	3,95,000
East Indian "	......	1,000	1,000
Total...	9,56,000	12,42,970	8,28,570
Price of Mid.-Americans	4 3-32d.	3d.	3 7-32d.
" Good Bhownugger	3 13-32d.	2 9-16d.	2 25-32d.
Difference...	22-32d.	14-32d.	14-32d

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at the Head Office	Inc. Rs.	5,94,746
" " " Branches...	Dec. "	38,892
Other "	Dec. "	11,93,887
Government Securities	Inc. "	1,051
Other authorised "		unchanged.
Loans	Dec. "	23,42,966
Bills Discounted and Purchased...	Inc. "	15,55,263
Balances with other Banks.........	Dec. "	68,671
Cash	Inc. "	6,48,273

An increase in the Cash Balance of the Bank of Bombay of some 6 1-2 lakhs, brought it up to 206 1-2 lakhs. Public Deposits were nearly 6 lakhs greater at the Head Office, and about 1-4 lakh lower at the Branches. Private Deposits fell off to the extent of some 12 lakhs. Loans were 28 1-2 lakhs less; and Bills Discounted and Purchased 15 1-2 lakhs more. The Balances with other Banks decreased by about 1-2 lakh.

COTTON.—The market has been steady in tone to-day. There were but few purchases reported, amounting to only 2,100 bales in all. Prices were quoted at Rs. 213 per candy for "New" Broach, Rs. 175 for "Fully Good" Bengal, Rs. 195 for "New" Bhownugger.

"Famine! No rain and no crops of cotton and grain!"—such is the report, verbatim, from Dhollera, according to the telegraphic advices to hand this morning from the districts. The prospects at Broach are gloomy; and at Viramgaum, as at Wadhwan, Bhownugger, and Barsi, anxiety continues to be felt on account of the absence of rain.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton............................	5,535	bales.
Wheat............................	1,193	cwts.
Linseed	1,335	"
Gingellyseed....................	8,975	"
Castorseed	834	"
Rice	52,443	"

FREIGHTS are dull with little or no business doing.

EXCHANGE opened with a quieter feeling at 1s. 4 3-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 11-33d. for three months' sight Credits. There was again very little doing, and rates closed as follows.—

Bank Bills on Demand .....1s. 4 3-32d.		per rupee
Do. Telegraphic.........1s. 4 3-32d.		"
Credits 3 months' sight ......1s. 4 11-32d.		"
Francs 1 71 3-4		"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market has been strong in tone to-day at 96 3-8 for Cash, and 96 7-16 for the Settlement, for 3 1-2 per cents, with 88 for 3 per Cents.

SHARES are dull. Currimbhoy and Leopold Mills have advanced Rs. 10 each. Bank of Bombay are Rs. 5 higer, at Rs. 1,217 1-2 per share.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macnale arrived here this morning.

The B. I. S. Company's steamer Rewa left here yesterday evening.

SUEZ, Nov. 18.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Sutherland arrived here from Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta this morning.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Mombassa left here this evening.

PLYMOUTH, Nov. 18.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Ceylon arrived here this morning.

SINGAPORE, Nov. 20.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Poseidon sailed this afternoon for Bombay.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet.

Good Bhownuggur, 3 13-32.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	103 9-16
3 per cent. Rentes	100 1-4
3 ½ per cent. Sterling Loan	111 1-2
3 ½ per cent. Rupee Papers	64
Bar Silver	27 1-16

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 18th November, as compared with the statement of 11th November:—

LIABILITIES.	Nov. 11. Rs.	Nov. 18. Rs.
Capital	100,00,000	100,00,000
Reserve Fund	70,00,000	70,00,000
Special Reserve Fund	......	......
Public Deposits at Head Office	41,64,723	50,59,465
Do. do. at Branches	23,03,998	22,65,106
Other Deposits........................	357,31,937	345,38,050
Post Bills	3,900	6,265
Credits, undrawn	14,66,392	13,78,588
Rs...	609,70,950	602,47,474
ASSETS.		
Government Securities....................	83,44,571	83,45,622
Other authorised Securities	34,37,499	34,37,499
Credits, on Govt. and other authorised Securities....................	42,79,055	42,62,641
Loans do. do. do.	178,04,142	149,61,176
Bills Discounted and purchased	64,40,828	79,96,091
Dead Stock	4,22,815	4,22,815
Stamps and Stationery	20,272	20,860
Bullion	......	......
Balances with other Banks	2,11,335	1,42,664
Cash	200,09,833	2 6,58,106
Rs...	609,70,950	602,47,474

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

NOVEMBER 20.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect, Via Cadis Teneriffe, perfect, Via Lisbon St. Vincent perfect.

Restrictions:—

Telegrams for Panaj Negros (Visayas Islands) are subject to same restrictions as Philippine Islands but are subject to censure of United States Government.

Censure imposed at Manila (Philippines) on all telegrams containing political news.

Post Master General London announces that British Government have decided to suspend at Aden and at the Cape of Good Hope the transmission of all telegrams in Code or Cipher whether of foreign Governments or private persons to or from Zanzibar Seychelles, Mauritius, Madagascar and every place in German East Africa Mozambique Delagoa Bay Rhodesia British Central Africa.

Orange Free State Transvaal Cape Colony and Natal. Telegrams in plain language are subject to censorship and can only be accepted at the risk of the sender.

Censorship has been established at Panja and Buena ventura in United States of Columbia. Telegrams for the interior can be accepted, except for the following offices. Cartagena, Barianquilla, Cucuta, Ocana and Bucaramanga.

Restrictions on private telegraphic correspondence to and from Azores removed, but still apply to telegrams addressed to Madeira.

State of communication:—

Cable Jamaica Colon interrupted.

Cable Cayenne Pinheiros interrupted.

Cable Zanzibar Mombasa interrupted.

Telegrams for Madagascar except Majunga are subject to delay during period of October to March, owing to daily storms experienced.

Telegrams for British Guiana are conveyed frequently by steamer without alteration of charges.

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

SUBSCRIBERS to the WAR TELEGRAM EXTRAS, Rs. 2, can have the same delivered as they arrive.

Names Registered at the *Bombay Gazette* Offices, 18, Esplanade Road.

By sending their own peon subscribers can insure instant delivery.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

MILLARD—November 19, at Winter Road, Málabar Hill, the wife of W. S. Millard, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

COLES—November 14, at Nagpur, C.P., the wife of H E Coles, D S Police, of a daughter.

JOLLY—November 15, at Monghyr, the wife of William Jolly, District Engineer, of a son.

LOVETT—November 15, at Benares, the wife of H V Lovett, I C S, of a son.

DEATHS.

JOYCE—November 13, at Lucknow, Blanche Adeline, the dearly beloved wife of C R Joyce, and third daughter of Mrs K M Gantzer.

TRAVERS—November 9, at Dehra Dun, Bt-Colonel E A Travers, Commandant, 1st Bn, 2nd Goorkhas.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1899.

ON the 18th instant the Brigade of Guards at Orange River Station was reinforced by half a battalion of the Northamptons. We are told—and on that very account ought not to believe—that the advance to relieve Kimberley will be made in a week. The delay, with a contested advance of the intervening seventy or eighty miles by night-marches or otherwise, might be fatal to the Diamond City, which has now for some time been short of provisions. The advance will probably be made at once, if it has not already begun. The Boers, who are in considerable numbers along the Orange River, will, no doubt, watch and worry the advance. But the Naval Artillery and the almost complete absence of shelter for men or horses will render their efforts futile and their position full of peril. If the relieving column march by night, and be attended with long trains of transport animals, the Boers, if enterprising enough, might place the supply and ammunition columns in considerable difficulties and delay the march appreciably. Certainly within a week we shall know how Lord Methuen will use the splendid, if small, force under his command, and the probable deliverance of Kimberley and Mr. Cecil Rhodes, who is just now worth the Empire his weight in diamonds.

When we turn to Ladysmith things are apparently just where they have been since the communications were cut. The Boers assert that last Friday a desultory cannonade continued, to all appearance aimlessly and uselessly. But the investment also continues, which is a singular comment on the rumoured need of the Boers for provisions. The forces south of Ladysmith are under the command of General Clery, the Divisional Commander. No hint of his movements is given. Major-General Hildyard, who commands one of General Clery's brigades, is at Estcourt, animating the defence. The Boers, who have been driven back on at least two occasions, seem determined to renew their efforts to capture this station, which now becomes of considerable importance since the destruction of the great bridge of five spans over the Tugela near Colenso. If the station and railway at Estcourt be wrecked, the relieving column may be considerably delayed in its advance northward. General Hildyard tells us that various bodies of Boers from 500 to 700 strong are closing in on Estcourt, and that their patrols cover the country from Gourton Road to Ulundi. The objective of the centrals cannot be Estcourt, they are doubtless sent out to get touch of any relieving columns that may be feeling their way by unfrequented paths towards Ladysmith. The Boer Commanders seem to spring out of the ground where least expected, and increase and multiply as the war proceeds. Whence do they come? The *Militaer Wochtenblatt*, of Berlin, that seldom speaks at random, estimates the number the Boers can put in the field at 60,000. It points out that the generally-accepted proportion of a besieging or subjugating force to that of the beleaguered, or men fighting like the Spanish guerillas against Napoleon, or the Cretans against the Turks, is as three to one. Therefore the writer estimates the number of troops that Great Britain will have to employ in South Africa at 150,000. Well, we are well within sight of 70,000, or a hundred thousand, wherewith to begin the "real war" at Christmas.

IT will come as a surprise to most of us that the subsoil of Bombay is practically the same as the London clay, on which the great Metropolis is built. Yet so it is, for we have it on the word of Mr. Santo Crimp, the expert who has come to Bombay on the invitation of the Municipality to advise on our troubles regarding the subsoil drainage, and the disposal of superfluous surface water. In a very able report, just printed, this experienced engineer states that he has had to deal with similar problems in London and in places where the same clay subsoil prevails. Its characteristic is this: its small close pores are retentive of moisture, and whatever water is absorbed is retained. Subsoil drainage is, therefore, practically useless—a fundamental principle which is fatal to the great "agricultural drain" composed of small stones and gravel, which formed one of the features of Mr. Smith's drainage scheme, having for its object the enticing away of subsoil water to a sluice to discharge into the sea at Worli. Though London is built on this clay of evil reputation, bearing the same name, which is everywhere and rightly regarded as damp and unhealthy, yet that vast city, with its many millions of inhabitants, has a surprisingly low death-rate. The secret is the prevention of the surface water from sinking into the clay, and thus keeping it from becoming damp and unhealthy. Mr. Crimp gives the rationale with crystal clearness—"Dry the surface by means of suitable channels and prevent liquid surface and subsoil pollution, and the subsoil will take care of itself. The simple works carried out at the Arthur Road Hospital Camp show the great benefits of draining off the surface water." As he says elsewhere, by water-proofing the surface and causing the superfluous water to be carried to the sea, the clay subsoil will remain dry and unpolluted. When water, and sullage, and sewage are allowed to sink into the subsoil and there remain to become the potent agency of disease, the resulting consequences to the public health become very serious. The question, as it affects Bombay and India, as the report points out, was very fully discussed at the International Congress of Hygiene held in London in 1891. Sir William Moore, delegate from the Bombay Presidency, stated that medical men had for years attributed fevers and enlarged spleens to profuse irrigation and insufficient drainage, which raised the water in the wells, rendered dry ground sodden, damped the houses of the people, and caused a serious degeneration of their physique. Dr. McRury and Dr. Stephen testified that in irrigated tracts of country malarial fevers, and what follows from them, are more prevalent than they used to be, and the death-rate much higher than before irrigation was introduced. Sir W. Moore stated that clay and *moorum* retain clay and alluvium in an undecomposed form, and bungalows and barracks are, in many instances, unhealthy in consequence of the plinths being filled in with rubbish. Everyone knows that the plinths of innumerable bungalows in this city have been filled in with rubbish.

Mr. Santo Crimp, like Dr. Weir before him, has found that the foundations and the plinths of houses are polluted by sullage and sewage sinking into the ground through defective gullies. The very reasonable suggestion is hazarded that the moisture—enriched by manure—which is capable of producing flourishing crops, is equally capable of maintaining a vigorous growth of disease germs which are of vegetable or fungoid origin. But in Mr. Crimp's view it is not the province of the engineer to theorise, but to devise means, founded on close observation of facts, to deal with the many ills resulting from a wet subsoil. He holds that it will be easier to do this by prevention rather than by attempts to cure. He gives many striking examples of the mischief that may be done by an apparently insignificant cause. At the back of the Foras Road he noticed that the subsoil water was abnormally high. On searching he found that two taps were running at a washing place, and sewage overflowing into the sullage from four places. The area actually wetted and kept wet by those two taps and their foul adjuncts was one acre-and-three-quarters. The wetted area would be the same whether there were buildings on the ground or not. In the compound of a certain mill, water could always be found three feet from the surface, sometimes at two feet. In February last, fearing a short supply of water for the tank in the ensuing hot weather, the manager determined to sink a well. Water could only be found at fourteen feet from the surface. The explanation placed in a vivid light the serious effects of water taps running, while there is no means of carrying away the sullage. At one side of the compound there are channels, abutting on the road. The water from the washing place is carried through a leaking channel into an open channel, also leaking, in the roadway. The foul drainage from other defective arrangements flowed into the chawl. When the chawls were vacated on account of plague, the water in the compound fell to fourteen feet; when the tenants returned, the water and the sewage rose again to three feet from the surface. The subsoil was clay. Mr. Crimp seems fully warranted in saying that the evidence as to the evil effects of a small quantity of foul liquid laid on by means of leaky channels to a soil of limited water capacity like clay is conclusive, and points to the urgent necessity for sewers and proper domestic arrangements, and for water-proofing all surfaces. Even private houses are rendered more filthy and dangerous by the leakage of the abominable and disgusting arrangements now so general. The conclusion is that, there being large numbers of similar places in Bombay, it is unnecessary to look below the surface for the source of the insanitary conditions prevailing. The currents of subterranean water, fed by the sea, so long believed in, have, in the opinion of this highly competent authority, no existence. Deep subsoil drainage would be of no avail to improve the existing conditions for the simple reason that the water in the clay would remain there, retained by capillary attraction in its small pores and refuse to flow in the channels cut for it. The only alternative is to keep the surface dry, as we keep a house dry, by providing it with a water-proof roof. This can be done by cementing and ovaining of the gullies and other conduits of sullage, the same principle being applied to any washing place or channel. The sewage from the moment of leaving a building should be carried to the sea by an impervious channel. But in many buildings—it is to be feared in by far the greatest number—the mischief begins within the dwellings, certain parts of which, Mr. Crimp himself can testify, are polluted and foul beyond description, the filth sinking through cracks into the plinth and keeping the house damp and unhealthy. An army of inspectors under the most vigilant supervision would be required to put some check on the criminal carelessness so prevalent through this city.

Though the report regards the "agricultural drain" as useless, a considerable part of the Special Drainage Engineer's carefully-matured plans is acknowledged to be of great value. But in view of the plans of the Improvement Trust for the making of roads on an extensive scale north of Dadur, and raising the level of the land to be built upon, Mr. Crimp thinks it unnecessary that the scheme for draining the upland water falling into the sea should provide for carrying the water of that part of the Island north of Dharavi back to Worli. By raising the levels a little the water of that region could be more conveniently discharged into the sea at Mahim. Mr. Playford Reynolds, who has been engaged for some time on the planning of the extensive road-system which is to open up the far north of the Island, concurs with Mr. Crimp that this can be done by joining the roads running north and south and sloping them towards the Mahim river. The watershed would have a summit level at the Cross Road, quarter of a mile from the Dadur station. The report emphatically recommends that the Vellard storm-water reservoir should be abandoned, and the old main drain regarded as a carrier of storm-water across the Flats to the sea, and not as a feeder of "the insanitary reservoir." It might, indeed, itself become a temporary reservoir by bunding back the water until the open channel at Worli would admit of its being discharged in considerable volume. The proposal to cut a new storm-water sluice to the sea is approved, with this reservation that it shall not be made of the proposed depth, four feet below low tide, but of greater width. This proviso seems justified by the statement that the deep cutting through rock would be costly and difficult, while the wider shallow sluice would be more easily constructed and cost less. On the general question of estimates Mr. Santa Crimp is of opinion that the works proposed to be omitted and those which he suggests should be added to the scheme, so long before the Municipality, would balance. It is sincerely to be hoped that the fate of this report may not be that another Mr. Santo Crimp will be brought out nine years hence to help the Municipality to make up its mind as to what is to be done. Nine revolving years—four of them smitten with plague—have passed since Mr. Baldwin Latham came to Bombay, and gave his views in a masterly report, which was universally approved—and then laid upon the shelf. It would be very sad, indeed, if the same fate be reserved for the no-less-able and lucid report of Mr. Baldwin's distinguished pupil.

EXPERIMENTS have been conducted by Veterinary-Major F. Raymond, Superintendent of the Civil Veterinary Department, Bengal, in regard to rinderpest and inoculation. The results are given in recent issues of the "Agricultural Ledger." At Capetown, in October 1897, a conference recommended that healthy herds of cattle should receive an injection of virulent rinderpest blood into one side of the animal and a dose of immune serum on the other, which gave the disease a modified form. Major Raymond finds that there is a difference between the rinderpest of the cattle of South Africa and that of those in Bengal, and the results of his experiments are in favour of buffalo bile injection as a preventive and serum as a curative agent. Sixteen bullocks which received an injection of buffalo bile were found to be immune from the disease for over twelve months. "The results," says Major Raymond, "indicate that buffalo bile injection in proper hands may be an effective means of combating rinderpest in Bengal if the people learn to appreciate its value; unfortunately;" he adds, "they are so accustomed to consider rinderpest as part of the normal order of things that much apathy will no doubt have to be encountered." Regarding the experiments with serum, previous workers had shown that the injection of serum obtained from an animal that had recovered from the disease gave immunity, but only for a short time. To render an animal immune for a very long period it is not necessary that he should have an attack of rinderpest, and even if he did contract the disease the serum treatment rendered the attack milder. In his experiments with the serum Major Raymond used two groups of cattle. One group was injected with a dose of rinderpest blood on one side and a dose of serum on the other, and the second group was treated with serum after being infected with the disease. In the first series the best results were given by an injection of 20 c.c. of serum and 1 c. of virulent blood, as none of the seven animals so treated died, and four had a distinct reaction, and will be immune; while in two cases the reaction was doubtful. These results Major Raymond considers do not warrant the general application of this system. The results obtained from the curative treatment were more favourable. In this group the serum was not used until the symptoms of rinderpest were very apparent. The number of animals cured was 56·76 per cent.; and, as the most favourable conditions of medicine and nursing had only cured 50 per cent., in one exceptional year, the usual result being about 30 per cent., the Major reports favourably upon the serum as a curative agent. He adds that, had he always used the serum when the premonitory clinical symptoms of the pest appeared, and had there been no complication, caused by foot-and-mouth disease in some cases, more animals could have been saved. Moreover he is of opinion that stronger serum than he used could be prepared, though he doubts if the treatment in advanced cases would be generally satisfactory even if larger doses of serum were used.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Arabia, with the outward mails of the 10th instant, left Aden at 3 a.m. yesterday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 7 a.m., on Friday next.

AT the Bombay Criminal Sessions, yesterday, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Tyabjee, Ismail Kassum, an old offender, pleaded guilty to a charge of theft of a silver watch and chain, and was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for four years. Pandria Gainoo pleaded guilty to a charge of rape, and was sentenced to six years' rigorous imprisonment. Sonoo Luxman, a confirmed criminal, was convicted of theft of two dhoturs belonging to a dhobee. There were thirteen convictions against the accused in the course of two years, and he was now sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

MR. S. W. EDGERLEY, Secretary to Government, has written to Mr. Tribhowandas Mangaldas, conveying the appreciation of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress of the sentiments contained in the loyal message sent to England by the Hindu community on the occasion of her eightieth birthday.

THE works of art specially designed to be executed by the masters and students of Sir J. J. School of Art for the Paris Exhibition of 1900 will be on view to the public on Friday, Saturday, and Monday next, at the Sir J. J. School of Art, between 2 and 5 p.m., when the show room and workshops will also be open to inspection.

THE Mahomedan employees at the Royal Indian Marine Dockyard held a prayer meeting on Sunday for the success of British arms in South Africa.

THE recent items of Home shipping news are of some interest to India. One is the launch of the new P. & O. liner *Assaye*, at Messrs. Cairds works at Greenock. The tonnage of this new vessel, which will have a sister ship of similar dimensions, is 7,300; she is fitted with triple expansion engines, twin screws and is to have a sea speed of 16 knots. Thus, while the size is about the same as that of her owners' biggest vessel, there is none of that increase in speed which is from time to time so loudly demanded by a portion of the Anglo-Indian community. In fact there is some actual backsliding, apparently, in the matter of speed, since both the Caledonia and the vessels of the India and Egypt class can do better than the two new ships in this respect. Now that the building of 22 and 23 knot vessels for the Atlantic service is becoming quite a common affair, and the lines to the Cape are continually increasing both the size and speed of their ships, it is not, perhaps, too much to ask that the new vessels for the Indian mail service should aim at something higher than a mere 16 knots, a speed which was out of date on the American service nearly twenty years ago. The newest ships running to the Cape are vessels of 10,000 tons and upwards, with a sea speed of some 18 knots, and continual improvements are being made. The Assaye and Sobraon, in fact, seem to be of much the same class as the same Company's Britania, built a dozen years ago. If the progress made is at no faster rate than this the twentieth century will be half-way through before we see the long wished for 20-knot ships steaming to India.

THE other item concerns the new troopship to be built for the Indian Government to replace the ill-fated Warren Hastings. The new vessel is to be of 6,500 tons displacement, 8,000 indicated horse-power, to have a trial speed of 18 knots for six hours, and a sea speed of 17 knots. In order to obtain these results with country coal and native stokers ample boiler power has to be provided, and two alternative designs have been submitted, one employing ordinary cylindrical boilers, the other Belleville water tube boilers with economisers, as fifted on the latest war ships of our Navy. The weights given for the two sets of boilers are of much interest, inasmuch as they show at a glance the great saving of space and weight obtained by employing the water tube system. In the former case the total weight of all the propelling machinery is 1,328 tons; with Belleville boilers this is reduced to 987 tons, and the supply of steam in the latter case will be more easily obtained. In the water contained in the boilers there is a still more remarkable saving. With the cylindrical ones the weight of water is 231 tons, in the Belleville only 27 tons. The boiler pressure in the latter 250 lbs. per square inch, reduced to 210 lbs. at the engines, as compared with the 180 lbs. in the cylindrical, admits of the same amount of power being obtained with smaller cylinders, thus aiding the saving of weight. Whether the Belleville system will be adopted for the new troopship we do not know. There is not in such a vessel the same necessity for being able to get up steam at short notice as there is in a war vessel proper. With a native crew, too, there might be objections to the use of the somewhat delicate apparatus. Still there are important advantages connected with the use of the water tube boiler, even for a trooper, and it is quite possible that on occasion it might be advantageous for such ships to be able to get up steam quickly.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Pekin (Extra) left Maji, (Japan) on Sunday, the 19th instant, for Bombay.

IN connection with the report of the general meeting of the Commercial Bank of India the resolution was stated to have been carried unanimously. It should have read the "resolution was carried."

IN the vicinity of Blinman, Adelaide, in the north, grasshoppers have stripped the crops so thoroughly that what is left will not return seed. One farmer, with 600 acres of promising wheat, does not now expect to harvest enough to sow the land next year; and others have turned cattle into their paddocks, as the crops are now not worth reaping. The grasshoppers are coming south, and between Bruce and Quorn some paddocks are as bare as in the middle of the drought. The wheat north of Petersburg is now almost too tough for grasshoppers. The harvest in the northern areas generally will be light, although under the ranges there are some exceedingly good crops.

THE search for the cause or causes of that scourge of the British Army in India, enteric, has long since led to the discovery of the microbe that produces the disease. The methods by which it obtains access to the systems of men who are supposed to be living under the most perfect hygienic conditions possible are probably equally well known. A perfectly pure water supply to barracks cannot stop the water-borne disease if the private soldier prefers the aerated abominations of the native merchant to the pure, or at least innocuous, fluids manufactured in the regimental machine. But there is another possible source of infection, viz., the house-hold fly, which, by sittling indiscriminately on poisonous matter and on food, is probably the most potent cause of the spread of the disease. The necessity of eliminating the fly as the most prominent feature of the cookhouse has for some time engaged the attention of the military authorities; and in the Bengal Command orders have been issued sanctioning the use of chicks for doors and windows, and laying down rules to be observed in their use. Probably well-fitting frames of mosquito netting, at least over the windows, would be more useful than chicks, which are rarely a good fit and always present apertures by which flies can enter. But even the introduction of the chicks is an advance in the right direction; and it might well be succeeded by the abolition of the other insanitary feature of the cookhouse—the native cook.

A VERY important review of the world's wheat crops has come to hand from the Department of Agriculture at Washington. This not only gives the latest information—commercial and official—on the crops in every important country, but also discusses the various world's estimates already made. It is written by the Hon. John Hyde, the statistician to the department, who comes to the conclusion that the difference between this year's and last year's crops will materially exceed 300,000,000 bushels decrease. So far as the United Kingdom is concerned, Mr. Hyde puts the yield at thirty-three bushels per acre. This is a very high estimate, Sir J. B. Lawes having put the crop here at only thirty-one bushels, and this is practically the same as most other estimates.

M. BERENGER's report on the recent Paris plot has been issued, giving a summary of the evidence. The Senatorial Commission had an important sitting on Oct. 31. It unanimously decided that M. Derouleде, having been acquitted at the Seine Assizes on the charge of inciting soldiers to mutiny, cannot be tried again for that act. The charge of complicity against MM. Guerin, Barrillier, and Balliere is consequently also dismissed. By seven votes to two it next decided that these four prisoners may be tried for conspiracy. The minority argued that the acquittal applied to this charge likewise, but the majority held that M. Deroulede was not then charged with conspiracy, and that his subsequent speeches had furnished evidence of this which was then lacking. The charge against MM. Thiebaud and Guixou Pages is dismissed, and that against the three fugitives, MM. Habert, Vaux, and Lur Saluces, is suspended. Fourteen defendants in all are committed for trial.

SAYS *Truth*, Sir George Luck has deserved well of the Army—especially that section of it which is under the necessity of looking twice at a sovereign before parting with it—by the very stringent order that he has lately issued on the subject of mess expenses and polo subscriptions. The order draws the attention of commanding officers to the numerous incidental expenses imposed on officers in the Bengal command, and specifies more particularly the amount of inter-regimental entertaining at camps of exercise and race and polo meetings, and the "constant drain" resulting from "inspection dinners," which the General thinks should be limited to once entertaining the inspecting officer and his staff. With regard to polo General Luck has no wish "to discourage one of the most manly of games," but he strongly objects to arrangements by which officers who play do so largely at the expense of other officers who do not, and accordingly he directs that all polo clubs shall be broken up. This is the most spirited attempt that has been made for some time to reduce the expenses of living in the Army, particularly in the Cavalry, and it is to be hoped that it will not end with the Bengal command.

AN attempt to revive the old-time glories of professionalism in the South was made on Monday (Oct. 29) at Fulham Cross Athletic Ground, London, when a walking Race for a Challenge Cup, to be won twice in succession or three times in all (together with money prizes), was decided over a distance of 25 miles. An entry of 20 was secured, and of these eleven started. Included among the number were J. W. Raby, of Elland, who holds a number of records from two miles to 15 miles; Dave Fenton, a once prominent amateur, who has walked matches against Raby; and W. Franks, a veteran, who still holds the 25 miles record put on at Lillie Bridge on the 28th of August, 1882. The other starters were G. Holland, who won the last walking race of any importance in London; F. Finch, E. Day, W. Griffin, A Watson, G.C. Toplis, E. Sanderson, and K. Hogg. Raby, who although he completed his 39th year last Thursday, was favourite. He cut out the work from the start, and at the end of six miles had gained a lap (one fifth of a mile) on his nearest opponent, Fenton. Fenton made a big effort to get on terms with the leader at the twelfth mile but failed in his task, and falling off in his form afterwards was eventually vanquished out of second place by E. Day, of Barking, who, after being apparently beaten in the tenth mile, came again and finished strongly. Raby's time for the first mile was 7min. 25 1-2 sec. He covered 7 miles 3 1-2 laps in the first hour, 14 miles 2 3-4 laps in two hours, 20 miles 1-2 lap in three hours, and 25 miles in three hours, 49min. 3 1-2 sec. The Yorkshireman was twice cautioned by the referee, Mr. R. Watson. E. Day was second, three laps behind Raby, D. Fenton third, two laps behind Day, and Franks fourth.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE KIMBERLEY RELIEF COLUMN.

LONDON, Nov. 20.

The British forces, reinforced by the Yorkshires and half a battalion of the Northamptons, were concentrated on the 18th instant to the north of Orange River, and will advance on Kimberley within a week.

The Boer scouts are watchful of our movements.

GENERAL BULLER'S HEAD-QUARTERS.

The "Daily News" states that General Buller will make his head-quarters at DeAar for the present.

THE BOER ADVANCE IN NATAL.

LONDON, Nov. 19.

General Hildyard, who is now commanding at Estcourt, reports that the enemy's patrols are advancing along the whole country from Gourton Road to Ulundi.

Various bodies from 500 to 700 strong are advancing on Estcourt.

Many Boers have been sighted at Leslie's Homestead, close to Estcourt.

THE COMMAND SOUTH OF LADYSMITH.

General Clery now commands the forces to the south of Ladysmith.

BOER DESPATCH FROM LADYSMITH.

A Boer official despatch from Ladysmith, dated last Friday, states that a desultory cannonade, continues.

A BELATED DESPATCH FROM LADYSMITH.

Nov. 20.

The *Times* of Natal publishes a despatch stating that the Boers made a general attack on Ladysmith on the 9th inst., and were repeatedly defeated, but rallied and returned to the attack and were finally repulsed at every point, losing 700 to 800 men.

GENERAL GATACRE AT QUEENSTOWN.

General Gatacre and staff, with the Irish Rifles, has arrived at Queenstown.

TRANSPORT MOVEMENTS.

The Transport Manila, with the 2nd Devons, has arrived at Durban.

THE DEFENCE OF ESTCOURT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 20.

A cablegram to the "Indian Daily News," dated 19th inst., says :—

At Estcourt, which is being so gallantly defended and from which the Boers have already been more than once repulsed, Major-General Hildyard is commanding. His little force is being extremely well-handled and employed, and the resistance which the enemy are experiencing in this quarter has seriously interfered with their original plan of a full-concerted assault on Ladysmith. The plucky aggressiveness and resource of the garrison are puzzling as well as disconcerting the Boers, and materially relieving the pressure at Ladysmith until the arrival of the reinforcements from Durban which are hourly expected.

It is now believed that the only chance the Boers had of capturing Ladysmith has disappeared. Sir George White's splendid defence has modified the adverse opinions expressed as to his fitness to command caused by the reverse on the 29th October.

The gallantry of Mr. Winston Churchill in the disaster which befell the armoured train at Chieveley is a theme of universal admiration, and on his release from the hands of the Boers, who are said to have sent him to Pretoria with military prisoners, it is expected that an attempt will be made to so far relax the rules of the service as to allow the Victoria Cross being conferred on him.

He practically took charge of the wounded in escaping on the engine from the wreck and directed the retreat with great skill and intrepidity. When the convoy was safe beyond the rifles of the Boers, he determined to return to the assistance of the wounded who had been left behind. Seizing a rifle from a wounded soldier he left the engine and hurried back. His activity made him a conspicuous object for the Boers, who swarmed around and made him prisoner.

Captain Haldane was also conspicuous for gallant conduct on this occasion. Despite the tenderness of the wound he had received at Elandslaagte, from which he had not quite recovered, he was in the thick of the fray encouraging the men and fighting against tremendous odds. It was only after he was disabled by a serious wound in the shoulder that the Boers succeeded in capturing him.

MORE INDIAN TROOPS FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 20.

It is stated that at the instance of the War Office, the Government of India are now making arrangements to send to South Africa the remainder of the regiments of the Indian Contingent, and orders to keep them in readiness have been sent to the various depots.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

ADEN, Nov. 20.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Arabia, with mails of the 10th instant, left here for Bombay at 3 a.m., to-day, and the s.s. Australia for Colombo and Australia at 2 a.m. to-day.

POONA HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

SEMI-FINALS : SHROPSHIRES WIN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 20.

The semi-final tie of the Poona Hockey Tournament, between the Shropshire Light Infantry and the Poona Volunteers, was played this afternoon before a large crowd. The Volunteers had not the assistance of Major Beale and Captain Armstrong, both very useful men. The game, as most people anticipated, proved a tough one, and a fine struggle between the opposing sides was witnessed. The Volunteers, nevertheless, played a fine game, and only lost at the last moment by one goal to love.

The passing of the Shropshires was better than that of the Volunteers. The final now lies between the 4th Bombay Infantry and the Shropshires, which will be played on Wednesday.

PLAGUE IN POONA.

IMMUNITY IN THE CITY.

There were no cases in Poona, and in the district [illegible]ere were 36 cases and 31 deaths.

LORD SANDHURST IN SIND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Nov. 20.

His Excellency the Governor received addresses from the Municipal Corporation of Karachi, from the Chamber of Commerce, and from the Central National Mahomedan Association, Sind Branch, this morning. The Commissioner was present and the Governor was attended by his staff. The Municipality in their address pointed out that, unless they had further help from Government, they would be unable to improve the sanitation of the city ; they set forth the great expenses incurred through the visitations of plague and the loss of trade from the same cause, and the abolition of terminal charges was shown to be a great difficulty. The address ended by thanking the Governor for the great interest he has taken in the affairs of the province and of the City, and wished him all happiness in the furture. The Chamber of Commerce remrked on the rapid progress made in railway extensions during the Governor's administration, and hoped that their view would receive the attention of Government that the Rajputana-Malwa Railway system can no louger be looked upon as a feeder for Bombay only, but that the management of that system should ensure the natural development and course of trade to both Bombay and Karachi. Other representations of a further extension were made. The Mahomedan Association address contained words of welcome and an expression of gratitude for the many benefits received during the last four years, and mentioned the active sympathy extended by Mr. James. The Governor then addressed the three bodies, and and made a capital speech, sympathising with them in their difficulties, congratulating them on what had been done, holding out hopes that the Municipality might get further help from the Government of India, and at the same time explaining away some of the difficulties brought forward by the Municipality and the Chamber of Commerce.

INDIAN PLAGUE RETURNS.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 20.

In the official plague returns for the week ending last Saturday, the Bombay Presidency reports 2,049 deaths, being a fall of 600, compared with the previous week. Elsewhere a little change has occurred. Mysore State returns 158 deaths ; the Central Provinces 25 ; the Punjab 3 ; Central India 1 ; Calcutta 44 ; and the rest of Bengal 5 deaths.

NEW HIGH SHERIFF OF BOMBAY.

Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., we understand, is to be appointed Sheriff of Bombay for the ensuing year, and will take charge of the office from Mr. G. A. Barnett, on the 20th prox. On the death of Sir Jamsetjee, the third Baronet, on the 18th July 1898, without a son and heir to succeed to the title, it passed, according to the letters patent of the Baronetcy, to Mr. Cowasjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee, his second brother, who then became the fourth Baronet. The present Baronet was born in Bombay on the 2nd November 1852, and has just completed his forty-seventh year. Along with his elder brother, he received his early education under Mr. W. H. Hamilton, under the personal supervision of his father, the second Baronet ; and having matriculated in 1871, he went up two years later for the F. E. A. (the present Previous) examination, which he passed successfully. He was married on the 7th February 1869, the same day on which his late elder brother was married, to a relative named Goolbai Rustomjee Ardasir Wadia, the present Lady Jamsetjee. Two years after his father's death, Mr. Cowasjee, being desirous of engaging in active and industrious life, entered Government service on the 5th July 1870, as Extra Assistant to the Collector of Salt Revenue. In 1882, he was appointed Assistant Collector of the fourth grade in the Salt Department, and subsequently rose to the second grade of the office. After his accession to the Baronetcy on the 19th July 1898, having then served Government for a period of nineteen years, he retired from the service to assume, with its emoluments, the exalted position to which he was then called. He had up to that time led a retired and unobstrusive life, although he had borne a part in certain offices connected with the welfare of his community. He was a trustee of the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Charity Fund, a member of the committee of the Sir Jamsetjee Parsee Benevolent Institution, and a Delegate of the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court. Government had appointed him a Justice of the Peace about sixteen years ago ; and in December 1894, he was unanimously elected to a very responsible office, that of a trustee of the Parsee Punchayet Charitable Funds. Since his accession to the Baronetcy, the Parsees, at a public meeting held in the Allbless Baug, unanimously elected him as the recognised head and leader of the community in Bombay and elsewhere in place of his deceased brother. He also rose to the high position of president of the Board of trustees of the Parsee Punchayet Funds. He has since been elected the president of several public institutions and a member of the directorate of several public bodies and joint-stock companies. He has frequently been called upon to preside at public functions and has associated himself with all public movements for the promotion of the welfare of the community. Both in his public and private life, the present Baronet has shown himself fully worthy of the best traditions of the Sir Jamsetjee family. It is needless to say that the native community will be gratified at the fresh honour to be bestowed upon him.

RECEPTION AT ELPHISTONE COLLEGE.

Last evening Mrs. Macmillan held an "at home" at Elphinstone College, when there was a numerous attendance of leading citizens, University graduates, and of past and present lady students of the College to meet Miss Fawcett and Miss Clough, who are on a visit to India. Miss Fawcett is the lady who in 1890 achieved distinction as the senior wrangler, and Miss Clough is the well-known principal of Newnham, and niece of the first principal of that College. Among those present to meet these ladies was Lady Sandhurst ; the Hon. Mr. T. Raleigh, Legislative member of the Viceroy's Council ; Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice of Bombay ; Dr. McArthur, Bishop of Bombay and Mrs. McArthur ; Mr. Justice Candy, vice Chacellor of the University ; Mr. Justice Tyebjee ; Mr. Justice Crowe and Mrs. Crowe; Sir Cowasjee and Lady Jehangir; Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy ; the Hon'ble Mr. Chandarvarkar ; Mr. J. N. Tata ; Mr. Grattan Geary ; Mr. T. J. Bennett ; Prof. O. V. Muller, and others. The guests were agreeably entertained, the arrangements including the provision of a phonograph which created great interest. Altogether, the gathering was very pleasent and successful.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

The results of the Yacht's Handicap and "Tomtit" class races held on Saturday last, are as under, the finish being Hog Island Bunder. The results of the former are subject to the Sailing Committee's decision that the race holds good after finishing after dark :—

"TOMTIT" CLASS RACE.

Name of Boat.	Entered by	Result.
Tomtit	Mr R H H Hopkins	The boat sailed over the course and thus became entitled to half the prizes.

Course No. 15—24 miles.

YACHTS HANDICAP RACE IN CRUISING TRIM.

Names of Boats.	H'cap M's	Entered by	Order of Arrival.	Remark.
Melody	8	Mr J B K Macbeth	First	Won by half a length
Manikin	19	Officers, R A	Second,	
Turquoise	Scr	Mr E S Luard	...	
Chita	5	Mr K Comber	...	
Pixie	28	Messrs E K Smetham and G K Howse	...	
Jan	23	Capt W F Potts	...	
Nanta	2	Mr C T K Scovell	Did not start.	

Course No. 15—14 miles.

1st prize won by Melody
2nd „ „ Manikin
Subject to Sailing Committee's decision the race hold good havin finished after dark.

It is notified for information that the Rest Camp at Poona will be closed from the 23rd instant, and that all intimations as to the move of troops, who will arrive in Poona, after the 22nd idem, should be addressed to the Station Staff Officer, Poona. Under instructions from Bombay Command Headquarters, the Rest Camp at Khandwa will be closed on the 22nd instant until further orders.

THE VICEROY AT NAGPUR.

LORD CURZON ON FAMINE AND PLAGUE ADMINISTRATION.

His Excellency the Viceroy arrived in Nagpur on Saturday morning and was met by Mr. Ibbetson, Chief Commissioner, Mr. Fraser, who is about to take over charge from Mr. Ibbetson, Mr. Nedham, Commissioner of Nagpur, Colonel Ommaney, of the Buffs, Commanding the District, and others. His Excellency drove with a police escort to Government House, where the Viceregal party are the guests of Mr. and Mrs Ibbetson. Many people lined the streets and cheered loudly. The boys of the Roman Catholic School were most conspicuous. The Viceroy's guards from the Buffs was under Captain Tarte.

His Excellency the Viceroy at noon received an address from the Municipality. The address thanked the Viceroy for his earnest desire to enquire personally into the condition of the striken people, and into the measures taken with the object of mitigating their sufferings. It heartily welcomed the Viceroy to Nagpur, and testified grateful appreciation of the blessings of the well-ordered progressive government which was enjoyed under the *aegis* of British rule. The address remarked on the comparative prosperity before the present cycle of bad years, and eulogised the administration of Sir Richard Temple, Sir John Morris, and others. It pointed out that there was a water famine in addition to the food famine, and thanked the Government for the strenuous efforts made to save life, and the Viceroy for the assurance of a remission of revenue and rent. It remarked the determination of the Municipality to afford relief to the people, pointed out the depressed condition of the weavers whom the Government are supporting ; thus keeping alive a local industry. The address also referred to the fund raised for the support of a cheap grain shop, and thanked the Local Government for its kindly regard of the feelings of the people in attempting to suppress the plague. The result was that the people appreciated the efforts of the Government, and voluntarily evacuated their dwellings. In conclusion the address expressed the hope that the Viceroy with Lady Curzon might visit Nagpur again under better circumstances.

THE VICEROY'S SPEECH.

His Excellency the Viceroy, in reply, said :—"Mr. President and Members of the Municipal Committee of Nagpur,—I receive this address at your hands with mixed emotions. On the one hand, I am very glad to be presented, through the medium of one of your most representative citizens, himself a member of my Legislative Council, with so loyal and complimentry an address as that which has just been read ; and on the other hand, I am beyond measure sorry that my first visit to the Central Provinces should take place at a time when the people are distressed and the country suffering. Nevertheless the explanation and I would fain hope the justification, of this, visit lies in that very fact. It seemed to me improper and impossible, at a moment when so many thousands of the inhabitants of Northern and Central India are in sorrow, that I should hold myself altogether aloof from their troubles, or that I should be pursuing, in more fortunate districts, an official and ceremonial tour. For this reason I have diverted somewhat from the normal routine, both of practice and locality and have spent the last three weeks in travelling about among the principal areas of acute or probable distress. I trust that I may have learned a good deal by so doing, and now that my informal itinerary has brought me to the Central Provinces I would fain hope that the educational process is not exhausted, and that in the next few days I may, by personal observation and by contact with the people, acquire some knowledge of the particular difficulties with which you are called upon to contend in this part of the country. Some idea of their nature and extent may be derived from the address to which I have just listened. I have been engaged elsewhere in visiting in some places famine works, in other cases plague works, but here you have

THE TWOFOLD MISFORTUNE OF SUFFERING

simultaneously from both plague and famine, and there is added to your condition the melancholy and exceptional feature that these calamities have not fallen upon a province in the heyday of prosperity or upon a people well-to-do and capable of a stout resistance, but that they have attacked you at a moment when you had barely recovered from a previous and devastating shock, and were still crippled and impoverished by its severity. In these circumstances it behoves all parties to unite heartily and without reserve in a common effort to save the community from disaster, which, if unarrested, would, in many cases, amount to ruin. I am pleased to learn from the information that you have laid before me, and from independent enquiries, that much is being done in respect of both situations. You have in Nagpur a very large and important body of operatives engaged in the weaving of cloth ; they amount, I am told, to more than one-sixth of a total city population of nearly 120,000 souls. I rejoice to hear that the Government is helping them in their distress, which is genuine, and that relief works have been opened, upon which as many as 4,000 persons are already engaged. Any permanent injury to the staple industry of the town cannot but react upon the entire community, and I appreciate the wisdom as well as the promptitude of this relief. Private effort has, I understand, come to the aid of Government in respect of another class of your native population, viz., those whose position or surroundings might render them reluctant, in spite of their suffering, to accept Government relief. For these a cheap grain shop has been opened by the generosity of some among your citizens, and I cannot imagine a more philanthropic or patriotic expenditure of money. There are many fields which Government, however keen its sense of duty, cannot properly or successfully cover, but which provide a natural opening for that personal charity which is an immemorial tradition of the East. Concerning the plague, I have now in other parts of India seen so much of its operations and of the steps that are or can be taken to meet it, that I approach each fresh field of suffering with a discriminating as well as a sympathetic eye. Of course where the duration of the plague has been longest there the preparations are furthest advanced, and the people themselves acquiesce most readily in the precautions which

SCIENCE AND EXPERIENCE JOINTLY SUGGEST.

In great cities, for instance in Bombay, where there have been recurring epidemics, and where there are large numbers of enlightened and public-spirited citizens measures for inoculation, evacuation, disinfection, and occupation camps and hospitals are in a highly organised state of efficiency and are acquiesced in by the people. In these cases pressure or compulsion is unnecessary, even if it were thought wise—which I doubt whether it would be—because the people have learned wisdom. Elsewhere there is not the same experience or the same acquiescence in such cases, and I count Nagpur among their number. A great responsibility is devolved, in my opinion, upon the leading members of the native community. Where Government has pursued a policy of patient and consistant regard for the scruples of the people, and has declined to take compulsory steps, there I think that a special duty rests with the leaders of native opinion to exert their own influence with their fellow-countrymen. I suppose that no educated human being in India doubts that if the plague attacks a house the elementary measures that should be adopted are to remove the patient to some quarter where he can be properly tended and, if possible, cured, to disinfect the house and temporarily shift the remainder of its inmates to a spot where they shall, if practicable, be no great distance from the patient, and where they shall live in comfortable and healthy conditions until they are permitted to go back. But many of them are so ignorant that they decline to move, or be moved and prefer to sit still and to wait till death overtakes them. Furthermore there is the preliminary safeguard or precaution of inoculation, concerning which I spoke strongly at Poona, which also falls into the category of measures prudent in themselves, but not to be associated prudently with force. I venture, therefore, to impress upon the members of the Municipal Committee, and upon the prominent citizens of Nagpur, that in all respects they may do a good deal to save the poor sufferers from

THE CONSEQUENCES OF IGNORANCE,

and induce them voluntarily to consult their own safety. After all the Government cannot conceivably have any object in its plague policy except the good of the population, and if the latter can be convinced of this fact by those who are their natural guides any reluctance arising from prejudice or apprehension should before long disappear. Your address concludes with an expression of the kindliest feelings towards both Lady Curzon and myself. I regret she is not here on the present occasion, for I dared not ask her to share with me the great strain of the past three weeks ; but I hope that if we are ever able to visit the Central Provinces together we may find that the garb of mourning has been put off, and that prosperity and contentment are again shining on the faces of the people.

Lord Curzon, Mr. Ibbetson and the Viceregal party subsequently visited the plague camp where there is improved accommodation for privacy in order to induce the families of the better classes to evacuate infected houses. This camp is built on plans formed by Mr. Chitnavis. The party afterward visited the main plague camp, divided into a health camp, segregation camp and hospital. There has been great reluctance on the part of the people to accept inoculation and the evacuation of infected areas ; however, the members of the Municipality and volunteer workers are gradually inducing the people to take these precautions. The Viceroy later on visited the cheap grain shop provided by private charity to aid the respectable classes who refuse the public charity offered by the Government. The rules of this charity are that no one may buy without a pass ; secondly, only persons whose monthly income, distributed among the members of the family, yields an incidence of Rs. 1-8 or less, may buy ; thirdly, no family may buy more than Rs. 12 worth of grain. This charity provides grain cheaper than the market value, and a curious circumstance is the people who benefit by it do not look on it as a charity. However it is a charity doing an enormous amount of good. The Viceroy intended to visit the weavers' shop, where relief is being given to about 4,000 persons, but darkness set in. The relief consists of advancing money to weavers who make cloths, ect., which Government take and sell, generally at a loss ; but this kind of relief does not mean so great a loss to Government as some famine workshops. The weaver class will not work on famine relief, as they say it hardens their hands for their industry of weaving. The manager of the Empress Mills has insisted on all his hands being inoculated. There has been a water scare in the district and the supply of water has been curtailed, while all water pipes outside the civil station have been cut off.

The Chief Commissioner entertained the officials in honour of the Viceroy.—*Pioneer*.

THANA NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

THANA, Nov. 19.

Mr. Harold Pogson (the late Captain of a Native Infantry Regiment at Baroda), Suprintendent of Police, will leave for Hyderabad in Sind shortly, where he has lately been transferred. He will hand over charge of his office to Mr. J. B. D. Adams, the newly appointed Superintendent of Police, Thana, tomorrow. Mr. R. S. Sinclair, Inspector of Salt Revenue Channi Bunder of Koliwada in Thana has passed an examination in Marathi according to the Lower Standard on the 6th ultimo.

At the special desire of several leading citizen of the Thana District, a High School under the management of the Aryan Education Society of Bombay, will be opened at Kalyan on 1st January 1900, for the education of boys and girls, that is, for giving them instruction in the various recognised departments of knowledge, and in the general principle of Religion and Morality.

The members of the Thana Eloquence Society will hold their seventeenth annual meeting in Shri Shivaji Theatrical Hall near the railway station for distribution of prizes to the successful candidates on the 10th proximo. There are three classes of prizes, viz. : First class, Rs. 30 ; second class, Rs. 15 and Rs. 10 ; and third class Rs. 5 and Rs. 3, which will be given to the newly admitted (best orators) candidates only.

A cattle, shed belonging to a Talati, named Pranjpe, near Mr. Fatuk's chawl on the Bombay Road, caught fire and burnt down on Thursday morning. There were about half a dozen cows and buffaloes, and they were saved by the timely assistance of Mr. P. Ramchandra and men of the nearest Police Cnowkee No. 1. The cause of the fire is not known as yet. The estimated loss to the property is about Rs. 25.

Pandoo Koli of Bhopar, in Kalyan Taluka of the Thana District, is now being tried by Rao Bahadur Sakharam Chimnaji Joshi, District Deputy Collector and First Class Magistrate of the Kalyan Division, at Thana, for having committed the murder of one of his cousin brothers by striking him with hatchet, in a quarrel, which arose over a woman in the village of Bhopar near Dmauli station, last week.

Seven births and twenty deaths (including three deaths from plague) were registered in the town of Thana during the past week. There have been two cases and three deaths from plague here since Sunday last. There are two patients in the Plague Hospital, and five persons in the Segregation Camp to-day. The thermometer readings ranged from 68 to 90 degrees in shade at Thana, yesterday.

Dr. Framroze Ardesir Moos, Civil Surgeon of Thana left for Uran in Kolaba Zilla, yesterday, in order to inspect the medical work of the Pascole De Souza's Charitable Dispensary at that station. The camp of Mr. Lawrence, Collector and District Magistrate of Thana, is now at Manikpur, near the Bassein railway station.

THE PORT TRUST PROPOSED RAILWAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The Railway Commission appointed by the Government of India have been enquiring into (1) the necessity for the Port Trust Railway, and (2) whether the line should be made and worked by the G. I. P. Ry. Co. The Port Trust has made the best of its opportunities, and viewed and reviewed the matter of the enquiry from every standpoint such as could conduce to the strengthening of the position taken up by it. That there is the necessity for the railway proposed there can be no two opinions, especially in view of the necessity of lessening the overcrowding in the city by providing facilities to enable people to get away from congested areas and live in the healthier and less populated parts in the north and north-east of the city and the Salsette. Railway is one of the necessary means and most tempting facilities for inducing people to migrate from congested localities.

I beg to be allowed to quote here from my letter in your issue of 7th October 1897 :—"In regard to the railway and tram extensions, I beg to be allowed to quote here the following from my letter of 6th April last, which you were kind enough to publish : 'I respectfully beg to submit the following suggestions :—(1) Extend the tram line from the Warri Bunder Terminus further to the north through Mazagone, Matharpakady, Gorupdeo, Sewri, eastern part of Naigaum, Waddala and Gowaree. This will bring into use for habitation the north-eastern part of the city.

(2) If such tram line should be in any way objectionable, the Port Trustees' project of a railway line through the east (sea or harbour side) of the city may be sanctioned with a few such alterations as our present necessities may suggest, one of them being that the line may be run so much inside the land and so far from the harbour as may be helpful in populating tracts of land on both the sides of the line.

(3) Extend railway service to the north-western part of the city,'" &c., &c. It may thus appear that the necessity for the proposed line from the public requirements' point of view has long been seen and publicly shown so far back as April 1897.

As to the second part of the public enquiry I may be allowed to say, sir, that we have seen enough and more of the management of the G. I. P. Ry. Co. of their existing line. The tax-payers have paid their hard-earned crores through the Imperial Treasury to make up the guaranteed amount of dividends to the shareholders of the company, and let us not swell such amounts of perennial losses to the tax-payers with our eyes open. If the company threaten to go into competition with the proposed Port Trust line, Government should interfere and equitably deal with them both by assigning to each its legitimate functions and scopes of operations. It can be hoped with some measure of sanguineness that the line built and managed by the Port Trust will be a better or more satisfactory affair. This, I believe, is the general opinion. May I request, sir, that this letter may be given room in your paper ?—Yours, &c.,

SHAPURJEE SORABJEE.

Bombay, 17th Nov. 1899.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. IMPERATRIX.

The Austrian Lloyd's s.s Imperatrix, Commander G Morovich, arrived in harbour on Sunday, the 19th instant, with the following passengers :—

FROM TRIESTE AND VENICE.

Genl and Mrs R M Jennings
Major and Mrs H Stannell
Capt and Mrs H C Frith and infant
Lieut and Mrs R St C Battine and maid
Mr and Mrs H W Bernstein and 2 children
Mr and Mrs J White and child
Mr and Mrs I Wilson
Mr and Mrs L C D Rose
Mr and Mrs H F Wagstaff
Mr and Mrs H J Sanders
Mr and Mrs Wyer
Mr and Mrs J Spinner
Mr and Mrs E Schoen
Mr and Mrs W Kipp
Mrs B Barry and 2 daughters
Mrs Foster Stevens
Mrs D Weidner
Two Misses Laville
Miss Stevens
Miss Peard
Miss C Crutchley
Miss E Fienborg
Miss White
Miss Gruenberg
Major Melville
Rev M Tommasco
Rev H Haffner
Rev S Zorgno
Rev Koppen
Rev John
Rev Gritoch
Rev Prose
Rev Damaso
Rev Pennings
Rev Kohler
Mr C H W Thevenard
Mr I G Woodroffe
Mr F Lorria
Mr A R Laville
Mr G F K Adams
Mr E Raicevich
Mr A Fontana
Mr A Amstutz
Mr L Lawrence
Mr L Flax
Mr I Hach
Mr E Thiery
Mr S Lang
Mr F Jahnkel
Mr M L Feinborg
Mr A Kaiser
Mr G Adams
Five Sisters of the Sourati Mission

FROM PORT SAID.

Miss Mackinnon
Mrs Hauson

FROM SUEZ—Mr E Georgacopulo.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. DCO. BALDUINO.

The following is the list of passengers per Italian steamer Dco. Balduino, Captain Canepa, arrived in harbour yesterday :—

FROM GENOA.

Mr Wegmann
Mrs Wegmann
Miss McKenzie
Mr Da Cunha
Capt Sartorio
Mrs Trotter
Col W Owen
Mrs Owen
Mr Glenck
Mrs Glenck
Mrs Knyvett
Mr Schelling
Mr Stratton
Mr Delacroix
Mr Leslie
Mrs Leslie
Mr F G Self
Mrs Self
Mrs Comfort
Miss Budd
Mr Acton
Mrs Acton
Col Dane
Mr Macauliffe
Mr Colonello
5 Catholic Priests
Mrs Dallivalli
Mr L Fracchia
Mr Arudt

The goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 28th October 1899 shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1898 of 203,471 maunds with an increase of Rs. 34,306 in the earnings.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

Yesterday afternoon an adjourned meeting of the Bombay Corporation was held at the Municipal Buildings, Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola presiding.

THE DADAR-MATUNGA STREET SCHEME.

Correspondence was submitted from the City Improvement Trust in reference to the acquisition of certain properties in connection with the Dadar-Matunga Street Scheme. Mr. Wadia, in proposing that the letters be recorded, laid stress on the point that the Mahar burial ground should not be given up. If this ground were given up there would probably be a row, and there might be a difficulty in finding an equivalent site. The motion was adopted.

THE PURITY OF THE WATER SUPPLY.

The Commissioner submitted a report from the Executive Engineer in reference to the Health Officer's remarks that at present only a little over 50 per cent. of the most impure of the sources of water supply is filtered. The Executive Engineer presumed that this applied to the water supplied from the Tulsi lake, and went on to say that nearly the whole of Tulsi water, amounting to about 5 1-2 millions delivered in Bombay per day, is collected in the Malabar Hill Reservoir, and thence supplied to Malabar Hill, Cumballa Hill, Esplanade, the Fort and Colaba. At this reservoir, there are 4 filter beds, having a filtering area of about 5,000 square yards. In these beds about 3 million gallons could be filtered in 24 hours at the rate of 600 gallons per square yard per day. As, however, one of the filters is usually out of use for cleaning, only 2 1-8 million gallons, or only half of the total quantity delivered, is actually filtered. The above portions of the City are, therefore, in reality supplied with a mixture of filtered and unfiltered water. Tulsi water (mixture of filtered and unfiltered) is delivered to the City in a potable condition. The whole of Vehar water is, or will rather shortly be supplied after filtration. Tansa water does not require any filtration. It is advisable to filter the whole of Tulsi water, but the question as to the rate at which it should be filtered is to be settled, which will be done immediately after certain experiments are carried out. Until this is done, it is not possible to estimate what the probable cost of the additional filters will be.

Dr. Katrak, in moving that the report be recorded, hoped that not a drop of water would be supplied to the Malabar Reservoir that was not filtered.—The report was recorded.

TEMPORARY DISPENSARY AT KUMBHARWADA.

Dr. Katrak proposed that as recommended by the Standing Committee sanction be given to the further continuance up to the end of February 1900, of the temporary dispensary at Kumbharwada for gratutous medical relief to the poor, the cost at Rs. 280 per mensem being defrayed from surplus cash balance.

Mr. K. N. Wadia moved an amendment that a full time medical officer should be appointed, and it was carried.

LOAN FOR THE AGRIPADA ESTATES.

The report of the Committee of the Corporation to prepare a representation to Government regarding the raising of a loan for the amount spent from surplus balances on the Agripada &c., estates, was adopted on the motion of the Hon. Mr. Mehta.

COUNCILLORS AND THE CITY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

Mr. Jaffer Rahimtoola, in accordance with notice moved that the President be requested to convene an extraordinary meeting of the Corporation next month and that each of the four representatives of the Corporation on the City Improvement Trust be invited to address the meeting on their work during the past yearr' with special reference to their respective attitude on various important questions before the Board, and their mode of voting thereon. He said that the City Improvement Act contemplated something of this kind, and some explanation was due to the Council.

Mr. Sarafali seconded the motion and it was supported by Messrs. Wadia and Kallabhoy Lallubhoy.

Professor Muller hoped the Corporation would not adopt the motion. They had returned four good men endowed with judgment and he hoped with independence. If they were to send mere puppets to the Improvement Trust he thought they would have to go outside the Corporation to find them.

Mr. Hormusjee Shapoorjee said there was a wide-spread feeling of dissatisfaction not only with the Improvement Trust as a body but with the individual members. They had not done that good that was expected from them so far as the city was concerned. The Board was worked in an extraordinary manner and in spite of the butter which had been poured upon them, there was a general feeling of dissatisfaction with the way in which the business of the Trust had been carried on. One result of their policy had been that property in certain parts of Bombay had been depreciated to the extent of 20 or 25 per cent.

Mr. Haji Usaf also supported the motion.

The Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta thought Professor Muller had misunderstood the object of the motion. How were the Corporation to know that the men they had elected, again deserved their confidence? The Improvrment Act never contemplated the present state of things. It seemed to him that the framers of the Bill thought that the Board would conduct its proceedings, as such proceedings were usually conducted, namely, in the presence of reporters and the public, except on special occasions. He, however, hoped that the mover of the motion would be content with the discussion on the matter. It might be that the Board considered their proceedings as confidential, and that only an authorised statement of the proceedings was permitted. In that case a member might be placed in an awkward position if asked to state what transpired at the Board. He entirely sympathised with the motion, for he believed that the Improvement Trust would never do any good until they took the public into their fullest confidence and permitted their proceedings to be reported.

Mr. Jaffer Rahimtoola withdrew his motion.

PROFESSOR LUSTIG'S SERUM.

The Corporation considered a letter from the Commissioner, forwarding for information copy of a report from Khan Bahadhur Dr. N. H. Choksy, in regard to the treatment of plague cases at the Arthur Road Hospital with Professor Lustig's serum during the month of September.

Dr. Ismail Janmahomed moved that the Commissioner's letter be recorded. He said that it was necessary, before coming to any conclusion in the matter, to take a large number of cases into consideration. If the serum had cured about 50 per cent. of the cases, they had every reason to be satisfied. Bombay had the credit of having first discovered the prophylactic against plague, and it was quite possible that when the curative serum was given a still further trial, the same city would have the credit of discovering even the curative serum.

Mr. Macdonald seconded the proposition.

Dr. Viegas desired fuller details than what were given in the report.

Mr. Hajee Usuf was of opinion that there was a great divergence between the present and the former reports submitted to the Corporation on the subject. Sceptics did not have much faith in these reports. Professor Lustig's serum did not prove efficacious when the plague was at its height.

Mr. K. N. Wadia took exception to the method followed at the Arthur Road Hospital of taking up the cases for treatment. The method of treating "alternative cases" with the serum might involve the treatment of patients who had reached an advanced stage of the malady.

Dr. Bhalchandra pointed out that there was always a difference in the results of cases when the plague was at its height and when it was in its normal condition. The curative serum had not unfortunately had a fair trial as it was not to be had in a sufficiently large quantity when the plague was raging high.

Mr. Wacha thought that in such cases the Corporation ought always to have before them statistics arranged on a scientific basis.

Dr. Katrak observed that the method of treating cases at the Arthur Road Hospital, which was disputed by Mr. Wadia, was the best in the circumstances.

The resolution was then put to the meeting and carried.

LOANS FOR THE MUNICIPALITY.

On the motion of the Hon. Mr. Mehta, seconded by Dr. Katrak, it was resolved to request the Commissioner to report to the Corporation, whenever a loan was raised for the Municipality the terms and conditions on which it was taken, and whether it had been obtained by public tenders or by private contract. The Commissioner was asked to make such report in regard to the 44 lakhs loan recently taken.

MALARIA IN THE FORT.

Dr. Katrak moved that the attention of the Commissioner be drawn to the prevalence of fever of a malarial type in the Fort District, and he be requested to have the cause of it investigated and submit a report suggesting means, if practicable of removing any well ascertained cause. Fever in the Fort being now largely of a malarial type showed he said that a new element had been introduced into the Fort and he would like the Corporation to consider whether that element could be removed. The cessation of rain had reduced the quantity of water, which was now drawn from a lower level of the lake, which meant that water which was formerly impure was now received into Bombay in a much impurer state. Whether this particular type of fever was due to the impurity of the water he was not prepared to say. A few years ago the Health Officer feared that the washing of rotting material into the lake would give rise to an epidemic and whether that had anything to do with the fever or not the speaker did not know. Another point was that the scarcity of water had probably resulted in a deposit in the sewers.

Dr. De Monte seconded the motion, observing that the malarial type of fever was not confined to the Fort.

Dr. Viegas said that Tulsi water was supplied to other districts besides the Fort, and he did not know that they were suffering to the same extent as the Fort.

Dr. Bhalchandra said this type of fever was prevalent throughout Bombay and in certain districts it prevalled to a greater extent than in the Fort. The malarial type of fever had only been prevalent in Bombay for the last few years and it might be due to the introduction of the Tansa water. He suggested that the motion should be withdrawn and that Dr. Katrak should consider whether a a small scientific committee should not be appointed to consider the matter.

Mr. Macdonald was of opinion that a large amount of the fever in Bombay was due to want of food. He pointed out that the cases in the Common Jail reported as plague had been proved to be not plague.

Mr. P. M. Mehta opposed the motion which on a division was lost.

THE TAXATION OF CYCLES.

Mr. K. N. Wadia moved that the Commissioner prepare a return of the number of bicycles and tricycle registered for the payment of tax up to the quarter ended 30th September, in each ward.

Dr. Dadachanjee seconded the motion which was carried. The Corporation then adjourned till Thursday next.

THE WRECK OF THE S. S. SHIRAWATI.

A MARINE COURT OF INQUIRY.

A Marine Court, consisting of Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, President ; Captain F. E. Hardcastle, Marine Surveyor, and Captain W. H. Rothwell, Deputy Marine Superintendent of the British India S. N. Company, members ; and Captain E. H. Gordon, of the s.s. Caledonia, and Captain G. H. C. Weston, of the s. s. Sutlej, assessors, met yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, to conduct an inquiry into the circumstances attending the wreck of the s. s. Shirawati on a rock off the Rajapur Light House on the 3rd October last. Mr. Bowen, of Messrs. Little and Co., solicitors, appeared on behalf of the Government ; Mr. Smetham, of Messrs. Smetham, Bland, and Noble, solicitors, for Messrs. Shepherd and Co., the owners of the steamer ; Mr. Payne, of Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani, solicitors, for Moosa Adambhoy, master of the Shirawati ; and Mr. R. S. Brown of Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., solicitors, for Ibrahim Mahomed, the first officer.

Moosabhoy Adambhoy, examined by Mr. Bowen, said he was master of the s. s. Shirawati and had been so far ten years. He held a certificate of competency, granted by the Bombay Government in 1888. It was a master's certificate, for home trade. The Shirawati had two compasses, the one by Davidson on the bridge, and the other aft. They were adjusted in September last. He had charts of the coasts from Bombay to Colombo. Witness did not know English. The Shirawati left Bombay on the 2nd October last with 369 passengers, bound for Goa, *via* coast ports. It first touched at Jayagar and reached Ratnagiri on the 3rd at 1-30 a.m. Witness was in charge of the ship till she reached Jayagarh, and from Jayagarh to Ratnagiri the chief mate was in charge of her. Witness took the ship into Ratnagiri and out of it. He was on the bridge ten minutes after she left Ratnagiri at 2 a.m. While they were at anchor at Ratnagiri he took the bearing of the Ratnagiri Light. He took the course to Jaitapur from the point where they were anchoring. He marked the course on the chart. The chart they had on board was lost. He told the Port Officer that he had marked the course on the chart on board the ship, but not on the new chart. Before he went to sleep he ordered the chief mate to wake him when the Jaitapur Light was sighted, or in case of danger. Having given these orders, he went to sleep in his cabin below the bridge. He was aroused by the ship striking. He was sure he was not called by any one. Before leaving Ratnagiri, he did not give the first mate any orders about heaving the lead or using the patent log. Witness could not account for the ship going ashore. When the vessel struck, he went on the bridge. The chief mate was there. The engines were going full speed astern. They continued to do so for about ten minutes without moving the vessel. When he first got on the bridge, he could not see the Rajapur Light. He saw it fifteen minutes later. Seeing that they could not move the ship, he gave orders to lower the boats. He ordered the wells to be sounded. The ship was making water on the starboard side aft. She was aground forward. She was ashore the whole length. It took twenty minutes to lower the boats. They were manned by the lascars, and several passengers got into them. He whistled for assistance to the fishing boats. About 150 came. They took in the remaining passengers. The shore was at the distance of about 200 feet. He did not know how many passengers were drowned. He did not know if any was drowned. There was much excitement among the passengers after the ship struck, but he did not see any of them jump into the water. He had Government specie on board. He saved that. He also saved the mails as well as the major portion of the passengers' baggage. Two hours after the ship struck, the deck was under water. He remained on board till 8-30 a.m. When they left Ratnagiri, the sea was calm and weather clear. He could not say if he saw any indications of fog coming on. It was becoming dark. The ship's log-book was lost.

Examined by Mr. Smetham, witness said he had a copy of the chart (Admiralty) shown to him. They had 35 life belts, and 51 life buoys. No one was drowned when getting into the boats. He remembered the s. s. Rajapur having struck off Jaithapur in March 1896, A special notice had since been issued warning masters of vessels to be careful when navigating about the place. A similar notice was issued in December of the same year in connection with the s.s. Bahaduri.

Examined by Mr. Payne, witness said he and the other officers tried their best to allay the excitement among the passengers. He repeatedly told them not to jump into the water but to have patience, so that he could put them all into the boats. Order was maintained among the ship's officers and crew.

Examined by the President, witness said they had no night order book. The orders he gave to the chief mate before leaving the bridge, after they left Ratnagiri, were to steer S. S. W. half-an-hour ; then to alter the course to S. 1-2 E., and to call him when the Jaitapur Light was sighted, or if there was any danger, or if it became hazy or foggy. He gave no orders about heaving the lead as they were not near the coast. He had left the alteration of the course to the chief officer whom he told to do his work carefully. Ratnagiri Light was visible from 9 to 10 miles. The chief officer had been with him for five years. Hitherto he had found him a good man. He made this passage five or six times a month during the season for the last ten years. He had always been on the same run. In stormy weather he kept further away from land. He often had the fog. He then kept a little further off than usually. There was very little wind, and the sky was a little cloudy. When there was little wind there was usually fog in the morning. The Government specie on board was worth about three lakhs of rupees ; and there were three mail bags. They had been saved after the ship was submerged. They did not save the log-books and the charts, because they were engaged in saving the treasure. The ship did not slip off the rock. The flood tide had been running an hour before the ship struck. It was the rising tide that submerged the ship. She was partially uncovered at low tide. The ship went faster than nine knots. She went ten knots an hour from Bombay to Jayagarh. They went slower, because they had not sufficient steam on account of the stoppages.

Ibrahim Mahomed, chief mate of the s.s. Shirawati, examined by Mr. Bowen, said he was chief mate for the last five years. They started from Ratnagiri at 2 a.m., or a little before. Witness was on the watch at the time. He did not expect to see the Rajapur light at any particular time as it was foggy. It took about two hours and half to get to Jaitapur from Ratnagiri, the ship going at a rate of 9 or 10 knots an hour. No bearing was taken by him before altering the course as he had been used to the chart for a long time. The courses given to him by the Captain were the usual ones and were steered by the compass. When walking to and fro, he frequently verified the course by the compass. Witness altered the course to S. 1-2 E. by compass at 2-30 a.m. The range of the Ratnagiri Light was 15 miles. He saw the light one or one and a quarter of an hour after leaving Ratnagiri. Fog came on three quarters of an hour after leaving Ratnagiri. He saw the Ratnagiri Light after the fog came on. The fog was not very thick. He did not reduce the speed after the fog came on. He did not call the captain. He did not do so because he thought it was clear ahead and the course was correct. He meant the course was clear and there was no obstruction. He did not think it necessary to heave the lead, as there was plenty of water. When the fog came on he could see about half or three quarters of the length of the ship. The fog was thicker. As long as they felt sure they generally went full speed in fog. After leaving Ratnagiri he did not refer to the chart. He thought of keeping up the course till the ship reached Jaithapur. When enterning the bunder they had to alter the course, but not till then. When they get near the bunder, he called the captain and then he altered the course. He could not say how far they were from the Rajapur Light when the fog came on. The vessel struck at about 4-15 a.m. He sent a man to call the captain before the ship struck. It was hardly a minute before the accident. He sent a man on the look-out. The ship steered through the fog far about an hour and a half. The captain came on the bridge immediately after the ship struck. Witness did not see the land nor the light. He saw the light about fifteen minutes afterwards. When the ship struck witness ordered the "sukani" to take soundings. He gave the order "to stop," and as be did so the ship struck. He then gave the order "turn astern." He gave these orders when the fog was getting thicker, and he thought the captain's presence was necessary. He then got confused because he was not sure of his position. The engines were going astern for about three or four minutes. They did not move the ship. When the captain came on bridge he gave the order "go-ahead," but the ship did not move. Nobody sounded the wells. There was almost confusion. Four boats were lowered by the order of the captain. Witness arranged for sending away the passengers. All the passengers were landed safely with the assistance of fishing boats. He did not see any one being drowned. He saw no one in the water. He eft the ship at about 8-30 a.m. The deck was then under water. There was no cargo on board. The Government specie and the mail bags were the only cargo. The ticket-master kept the log-book. He heard no shouts from the light-house before the ship struck. The sea was calm when she struck.

Examined by Mr. Smethan, witness said they had a chart of Rajapur Bay on board. The ship remained where she first struck. She might have moved a little on account of the waves. Witness had been on the Goa line regularly for the last five years, making about six voyages a month. They always stopped at Ratnagiri and Jaithapur before going to Goa. It took two hours and a half to go to Jaithapur from Ratnagiri with the tide, and three hours against it. The distance from Ratnagiri to Rajapur was about 24 miles. When they left Ratnagiri it was a slack tide. He could not say how the tide was when the ship struck. He did not pay attention to that. There was a tide table on board, but who would refer to it at such a time as that? He could not see anything ahead owing to fog. He had not been instructed to anchor if he did not know where he was in the fog. He had never seen the notices given to masters of ship in regard to the Rajapur Light. He did not hear any breakers before the ship struck.

Examined by the President, witness said he did not act up to the captain's order and call him in the fog, because he believed the course was safe and he was on that course. He understood the rules as to reducing speed in fogs and in heavy rain. He did not reduce the speed because he was sure of his course. It did not strike him that he was not on his course when he did not see the Jaithapur Light. He did not see it because it was not clear. He did not think of any other ship at the time because he did not see any. The ship was heading S. 1-2 E. when she struck.

Boorhanudin Bhaudin, second engineer of the s.s. Shirawati, said as soon as the order to stop was given the ship struck.

Budha Jukha, a "sukani" having been examined, further inquiury was adjorned till to-day.

ODDS AND ENDS OF WAR NEWS.

THE "PRINCESS OF WALES" HOSPITAL SHIP.

The Princess of Wales has placed at the disposal of the Central British Red Cross Committee the balance of a sum collected by her Royal Highness's Branch of the National Aid Society (British Red Cross Society), at the time of the Egyptian Campaign of 1885. By her special request this money is to be devoted to the fitting out and equipment of the hospital ship which it is proposed to send to South Africa for the conveyance of sick and wounded home. This offer has been most cordially received, and a committee has been nominated by the Princess of Wales to carry out the necessary details; Viscountess Wolseley, Lady Wantage, the Marchioness of Lansdowne, Mrs. Wilton Phipps, the Honourable Sydney Holland, and Sir Donald Currie having been selected by her Royal Highness for this duty, together with Sir John Furley and Major Macpherson as representatives of the Central Committee. The well-known yachting steamer Midnight Sun, belonging to the Albion Steamship Company, of Newcastle-on-tyne, has been chartered and placed in the hands of Sir William Armstrong, Whitworth, and Co., for the necessary alterations. On the completion of this work the hospital ship will be taken to Southampton Docks, whence it is expected she will sail for South Africa towards the latter end of the month. Her Royal Highness has consented to the expressed wish of the Central British Red Cross Committee that the ship should be called the "Princess of Wales." In addition to fitting up the ship her Royal Highness intends to spend a sum of £1,000 in luxuries and comforts for the invalided soldiers.

THE AMERICAN HOSPITAL SHIP FUND.

The American Hospital Ship Fund has assumed proportions that have exceeded the hopes of its initiators. It now amounts to over £7,500, and contributions are being daily received both from American residents in London and also from sympathisers in New York. The committee are busily engaged in fitting up and equipping as a hospital ship the s.s. Maine, which has been lent to the English Government by Mr. Baker, of Baltimore, the chairman of the Atlantic Transport Company. This vessel is placed at the disposal of Great Britain as long as the war lasts. Many big firms have given stores of the articles in which they deal. Those desirous of making donations to the fund, of money or kind, should communicate with Mrs. Ronalds, the hon. reasurer, 7, Cadoganplace, S.W.

THE WIRELESS TELEGRAPH INSTALLATION

Captain Kennedy, who is in charge of the Marconi apparatus sent out, says: "We do not expect the slightest difficulty. The system has been so improved upon, and brought to such a state of perfection, that we expect to have our apparatus in working order four days after landing at Capetown. We do not know at present what point we shall be sent to, but I am informed that we shall be directly under the command of General Sir Redvers Buller. The apparatus we have will enable us to establish communications over 250 miles in extent, and we can defy any attempt to 'tap' the messages. Our stations can be so rapidly removed from place to place that we can entirely disappear from human vision in half an hour, taking our apparatus with us."

ANOTHER BATTERY FOR THE CAPE.

The 77th Battery Royal Artillery left Conventry on Nov. 3 for Liverpool, where they embark on the steamer England for the Cape. Notwithstanding that the first contingent left as early as 5.20 the streets were crowded, and 15,000 people assembled at the railway station. The Mayor conveyed to Colonel Jeffreys, in command, the God-speed of last night's town meeting, and the Volunteer band played the battery to the train, which moved off amid the enthusiastic shouts of the crowd.

AN M.P.'S NOVEL GENEROSITY.

Ashton-under-Lyne has contributed a large contingent of Reservists for the South African war, and Mr. Herbert Whiteley, the Parliamentary member for the borough, has generously offered to pay the house-rent of those who are breadwinners during their absence with the British Field Force.

The Loss of Ammunition at Ladysmith.

The loss of the small-arm, and field-gun ammunition by the stampede of the mules at Ladysmith will be made good by the despatch from Southampton on November 4th, in the Union Line steamship Briton, of six millions of rounds of small-arm ammunition and one hundred tons of filled shell. The men and boys employed in the Royal Laboratory, Woolwich Arsenal, have been placed on overtime, and the weekly output has been increased from two to three millions of rounds per week. No serious or permanent inconvenience beyond that which has already accurred will result from the loss of tha ammunition at Ladysmith, as there are at the present time fully two hundred millions of rounds of small-arms ammunition and one hundred thousand rounds of filled shell in store at Pietermaritzburg and Durban.

THE SIEGE TRAIN FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

With reference to the proposed Despatch of a siege train to South Africa, no doubt for use against Pretoria and the other fortified towns of the Boers, it is of interest to note that we have some seven siege train companies in our artillery, of which three are stationed in this country at Roorkee. Well trained and fit for service as our horse and field batteries notoriously are, it is perhaps not too much to say that the siege train companies, both in India and England, are even more so. Those at Home are stationed on the south coast at such places as Dover, Gosport, Fareham, and Plymouth. Every year, however they are sent to Lydd near Dungeness, and there undergo a thoroughly practical course of siege operations, which are made to resemble as nearly as possible service conditions. The pieces used at Lydd vary from the 9-2-inch gun and the 8-inch howitzer down to the small quick-fires, and all sorts of experimental work with high explosives, new fuzes, and so on, is carried out there. In all probability, however, the only weapons to be taken out by the seige train now ordered to South Africa will be 6-inch howitzers of 30 cwt., mounted on hydropneumatic carriages. These howitzers are breech-loading and of extreme accuracy. They throw a Lyddite-charged shell weighing 120 pounds, the effect of which on detonating is tremendous. The carriage is of a type whereby at elevations up to some 35 degrees or so the howitzer may be fired from what may be called its travelling carriage. For elevations above this, and vertical fire up to 70 degrees is allowed for, the top carriages is detached and placed on the platform, from which all heavy howitzers are necessarily fired. It is hardly necessary to say that the accurate vertical fire of these high explosive shells enables the best of cover to be searched out and destroyed, while no guns not protected by heavy armour could be expected to live against it. It is a matter for regret, *says the Pioneer*, that one unit, at least of the siege train at Roorkee was not ordered to the Cape. It might well have been spared, as there is not the slightest chance of its being required at short notice in India; and as the annual report of the Inspector-General of Artillery shows, the Roorkee siege train is at present in the highest state of efficiency, thanks to the brilliant training of Colonel Owen who commands it. Indeed, the inspecting officer reported of this siege train that he had never in all his service seen a unit more perfectly trained. This is high praise, not undeserved, and it is a thousand pities that the authorities cannot see their way to rewarding those concerned by employing them in South Africa at the present moment, the first real chance since the Crimean War that the garrison branch of the artillery has had of seeing active service. The Roorkee units are reported by the best judges to be ready, in every respect to take the field, and as they could reach South Africa even quicker than could those from England it seems a great pity that they should not now be given a chance of showing what they can do.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

THE STOCK MARKETS.

STATE OF THE COTTON TRADE.

IRON AND STEEL TRADES.

THE INDUSTRIAL BOOM.

LONDON, Nov. 3.

We have had a further almost general advance under the lead of the Kaffir Circus, in which at time a very large business has been transacted, while there is now evidence of the other markets joining in the upward movement. Nor is this surprising, and the public, to whose initiative chiefly the improvement is due, has undoubtedly for once shown wisdom in buying at the still moderate level instead of waiting, as they have often done before, until the top is reached. With reference to the war in South Africa it is necessary to take a broad view. Any slight British reverses might be safely disregarded, and nothing short of a great disaster would justify nervousness. The question now arises as to what further upward movement would be justified at present. It must not be forgotten that many "Bears" have yet to close their commitments, and that numerous investors have missed their market and are ready to step in on every reaction. Westralians have at last turned round, a stronger tone prevailing, and it is anticipated that the leading high-class shares will go many points higher. The hour of the "Bears" in Lake View Consuls has struck, and during the next two accounts they will be subjected to a severe squeeze, which, by the way, they have richly deserved in operating without rhyme or reason against the most valuable gold mine in the world. Brighter times are also ahead for British America Corporation and Le Roi shares, and it would not be surprising, if in view of the favourable New York Bank statement, a sharp advance in American Rails were also to bring in its wake a marked recovery in American copper mining shares. Even Home Rails are at last bracing up. For months the favourable traffic returns have been disregarded on apprehensions of dear money, and of possible accidents in the war with the Transvaal.

The dear money prophets are going to be worsted again. They have altogether overshot the mark, with the result that bankers and other lenders—who pulled the purse strings very tight a month ago—are now tumbling over each other in discounting bills. The result is a fall in rates of discount to 3 15-16 to 4 per cent. for three months' bills, and to 3 1-2 per cent. for sixty-day bills, while short loans are to be had at from 1 1-2 to 2 3-4 per cent.

The month now closed has been entirely dominated, so far as the staple Lancashire trade is concerned by the position in the raw cotton markets. This influence has proved most detrimental to business, as in consequence of the increased price of the raw material, producers of yarns and cloth have had to ask higher prices, which have checked buying. Not only has it been difficult to get corresponding advances from customers abroad, but buyers in this market have hesitated to follow an advance which has apparently been due rather to speculators than to any probable scarcity of raw cotton. Under these circumstances deliveries against former contracts have considerably exceeded the volume of fresh transactions. This is certainly the case so far as the home trade and the larger oversea markets are concerned, though several of the less important outlets have done a not unsatisfactory business. Generally speaking, it may be said that transactions have been of a sorting-up character, as buyers have shown a disposition to refrain from unnecessary purchases. It is impossible, therefore, to regard the advance in the price of raw cotton otherwise than as a misfartune for producers in this market, though, it has unquestionably materially aided merchants in sustaining prices and disposing of former purchases in many of the larger markets abroad. Quotations for yarns and cloth have been well maintained, but only at the expense of progress; if in some directions a fair amount of business has been done, in others the aggregate of transactions during the month is only a fraction of an average output.

The speculative influences which raised the price of American cotton in September have kept the cotton market in a state of continual restlessness during this month. Spot quotations for middling American in Liverpool have fluctuated almost daily, though the extreme points touched have been 3 7-8d. and 4 1-32d. In spite of every effort to induce spinners to purchase freely, such as alarming rumours of frost and circulars issued broadcast to frighten users regarding the size of the crop, the trade has continued to buy only to supply actual needs, and although the spot price for middling has touched 4d. on four different days it was not possible till the fourth time to hold the price at that figure, as on each previous occasion it declined the following day. The attitude of the trade appears to have been greatly influenced by Mr. Henry Neill's estimate, issued on the 10th Oct. of 11,000,000 bales as a minimum American crop, however early a real killing frost might come," and his confirmation on the 24th inst., when he wired—"I am daily receiving strong evidence of the correctness of my 11,000,000 bales crop estimate." Under this estimate, and the fact that port receipts are on a small scale, opinions as to what the probable trend in the price is likely to be are divided So long as yarns and cloth cannot be sold freely on the basis of present prices for raw cotton the trade seems likely to adhere to the policy of buying supplies only as required. An easier tendency in the price of Egyptian cotton has been noticeable since the speculative movement lost its force. Crop accounts are good, and with one or two exceptions the estimates point to large supplies.

The extreme uncertainty as regards the real position of American raw cotton at the present time and the rather severe variation of the crop estimates give unusual interest to reports which seem to have the merit of an impartial and judicial tone. In this class we have hitherto found it safe to place the weekly circular of Messrs. Hubbard Brothers and Co., of New York, whose most recent report is as follows:—"A quieter tone has pervaded the markets since our last letter, though quotations have been well maintained, while little or no disposition has been shown by the trade to anticipate a sharp reaction from present values. One reason for the quieter tone is found in small takings by English spinners, who must have held larger reserve supplies at the beginning of September than reported. On no other hypothesis can their policy of buying only from hand to mouth in the face of so light a movement of the American crop be explained. If no mistake has been made in the current estimate of English consumption their reserve supplies must be entirely exhausted, and the trade is awaiting with interest the annual circular of Mr. Ellison to throw greater light on this question. When a doubt as to the correctness of the consumption in Great Britain is brought forward, the correctness of the consumption on the Continent also becomes involved. In America we know the consumption this season will be the largest ever known and that the quotations for yarns have followed the advance in cotton, so that the relative profit is as large now as at the beginning of the season. Undoubtedly the small purchases by English spinners have had the effect of inducing many conservative merchants to accept their profits and temporarily withdraw from the market until this question of consumption abroad becomes better known. Upon the crop question there seems to be little basis to anticipate any decided change in the views of the trade that it is a moderate if not a short one. From isolated sections reports have been received that the yield on the bottom lands promises to be slightly larger than was at one time thought possible, but as yet it cannot be stated that there has been any material change in crop ideas. As for the movement, it is less than the most sanguine believer in higher values ever thought possible at this season of the year. What is a constant surprise to everyone is the apathy with which it is regarded abroad, where up to now no attention has been paid to a movement which in other years would have been accepted as pointing to a crop decidedly less than the estimates current in Europe. The disparity between the markets continues to be nearly as great as ever; in fact cotton is highest at the planter's door and cheapest where consumers purchase their supplies—a condition which cannot continue much longer, but which must be rectified by either an advance abroad or a decline in the South. Apparently the trade is waiting for the solution of these two questions—the consumption abroad, and the ability of the spinner and planter to continue the tension."

Every iron-maker and steel manufacturer knows that his plant to-day is worth much more than its value a couple of years ago, although that increase of value may only be temporary. Some interesting examples of this increase of value were given a few days ago before the Federal Industrial Commission of the United States. It was stated that a tin-mill plant that would have cost 400,000 dols., a few years ago, would to-day cost 600,000 dols., and that whereas the cost of a steel plant having a capacity of 500 tons per day, was computed a few years ago at 500,000 dols., the National Steel Company are to-day building several such plants which will severally cost nearly three times as much as that figure. Adopting these estimates, it must be clear that the current value of British works is from 25 to 200 per cent. more than the values of a few years ago, although whether the increased values would be realised is quite another affair.

Some evidence was given recently as to the quality of the steel plates produced in the United States, compared with that of Welsh origin. It was stated that "the American tin-plate was much better in quality and in the evenness of the coating," while the American manufacturers, "with only a limited number of experienced men, had been able to turn out a better product." This is not a little curious, when coupled with the admission made by the same witness, before the same Commission, that 50 per cent. of the men engaged in the tin-plate business of to-day were of Welsh origin. It would be interesting to discover the psychological process whereby Taffy in America became a better worker than Taffy at home.

One of the features of the markets for securities has been a rise in the price of Suez Canal shares, which was at first adversely affected in common with other stocks by the crisis in the Transvaal. The "Paris Bourse" now remarks that the Paris market for Suez shares has been favourably influenced not only by the general steadiness of the London stock market since the outbreak of hostilities in South Africa, but by the possibility of a considerable increase in the receipts of the Company during the closing months of the current year, as it seems not unlikely that the British Government may send important supplies of troops to India, and there is also a talk of a movement of Russian vessels through the canal. Altogether the "Paris Bourse" thinks that the Suez Canal Company is likely to profit by the existing political situation. Moreover, the receipts of the Company already exceed to a noteworthy extent last year's receipts.

The condition of the chemical market during the past month, according to the monthly circular of Messrs. Sacre and Co., of Manchester, has been one of sustained activity both as regards prompt and forward business, but more especially the latter. Manufacturers have been sufficiently master of the situation to be able to impose further advances in prices. A brisk demand for the northern ports has been a strengthening influence, the covering of winter requirements having been necessarily undertaken at a time when stocks are abnormally low. A tolerably large business for next year's delivery has been in progress, but this is expected to decrease rapidly now, as it is probable that all contracts of any magnitude have now been arranged. As regards the export and import trade generally, it is suggested that during the coming months the Board of trade returns will show a greater ratio of increase in value than in weight. Bleaching powder is quoted at a further advance, and it is suggested that makers are working together, though without an actual agreement. Caustic soda is again quoted higher, and the stocks of many grades are said to be extremely low. Alkali is also reported dearer, and sales are stated to have been very considerable. Other more or less significant advances are also recorded, though sulphate of copper, in sympathy with the metal, is weaker and seems to offer opportunities for "bears." Altogether, however, it would appear from Messrs. Sacre's report that the chemical trade, which is frequently said to be a test branch as regards the condition of trade in general, seems to offer a confirmation of the exceptional industrial and commercial prosperity of the present time, to which the President of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce so emphatically testified in his address at the quarterly meeting of the members.

The progress of the movement toward the more economical production of pig iron which has been going on for two or three years in Great Britain is discussed by the "Iron and Coal Trades' Review." The economy consists essentially in providing ampler engine power for the purpose of securing a larger volume of airblast, at a higher pressure than that formerly employed. The effect of this improvement is to quicken the process of smelting, and to obtain a much greater output from each of the very costly furnaces now used in producing pig iron. The modern method is to have a separate engine for each furnace. It is now almost general in the United States, although it was introduced first in England, in 1860, by the Barrow Hematite Company. But the Americans began some years before the iron smelters of this country to realise in practice the advantages of high-blast and ample volume of air. They have consequently for a considerable time been able to produce pig iron at a lower cost per ton for the smelting operation than their competitors in this country. More than three years ago, however, two or three leading firms in England, perceiving that the adoption of this improvement was essential, put down new and powerful blast engines, and others have followed them, some but very tardily. The "Review" says that probably at a few of the leading works in the Cleveland district the output of pig iron will very soon reach 1,000 tons per furnace per week, a rate of production which would not have been thought possible twenty years ago. It is believed, too, that in a few years at the most British blast-furnace practice will be quite abreast of that in the United States. We are not likely then to hear much about the superiority of American methods of producing pig iron.

It should not be forgotten that the present trade boom exists not in this country alone, but in the world at large. Thus, in the opinion of the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, at Washington, the manufacturers of the United States have never been busier than at the present time. Mr. Austin, the Chief of the Bureau, has just returned from a visit to the manufacturing centres of New England and the Middle States, and if their condition is an example of that of the manufacturers of the country generally, as it presumably is, there can be no occasion for complaint that mills and men are lacking employment. Mr. Austin visited the cotton, woollen, worsted, silk fibre, carpet, print goods, rubber boot and shoe, hat, pottery, and watch and clock establishments, and in no case did he find a lack of orders for the manufacturers or of employment for men and women desiring employment. On the contrary, the great cotton, woollen, silk, and other textile mills are running on full time and overtime, while the manufacturers of rubber goods, boots and shoes, clothing, and pottery reported their orders far in excess of their capacity to ful fill with promptness. During the last eight months about half a million pounds sterling worth of boots and shoes, the product of American factories, have been sent out of the States, the total for the eight months being double that of the corresponding months of 1898. Of this large exportation of this single product of American factories the exports to the United Kingdom alone were £95,000 (we give near approximations), against £52,000 in the corresponding months of last year; to the West Indies, £93,000, against £33,000 in the corresponding months of last year; to British Australasia, £78,000, against £41,000 in the corresponding months of last year; to Mexico, £40,000, against £12,000 in the corresponding months of last year; to Africa, £19,000, against £10,000 in the corresponding months of last year, while shipments were also made to Asia, Oceanica, Central and South America, as well as to France and Germany. The exportation of manufactures of iron and steel in the eight months ending with August, 1899, amount to £13,600,000, against £10,600,000 in the corresponding months of 1898, £8,000,000 in the corresponding months of 1897, and £6,000,000 n the corresponding months of 1896. We give these facts because, in times of exceptional activity, foreign competition loses its apparent importance. In the contest for industrial supremacy, however, it is *relative* growth which has to be considered.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

A LUNCHEON AT LORD'S.

Mr. Adderley Benyon Byng was nearly, if not quite, the richest commoner in England. He was about thirty-five years of age, tall and slight, with a pale, interesting face, and a faded yellow moustache. His vices were comparatively few, and of a gentlemanly description. His near relations consisted of a couple of married sisters. He had no entanglements, and was not a gambler. Needless to say, therefore, that he was acknowledged by common consent to be the most eligible *parti* in London. But though by no means impervious to the charms of the fair sex, Byng was terribly difficult to please. The loveliest young debutantes and the most astute mothers had for years angled unsuccessfully for the glittering prize. But each recurring season brought with it some fresher beauty or some more confident mamma, and hence the hunting of Byng went merrily on.

He liked to talk to women about pictures, about poetry, love, transcendental philosophy, and matters generally mystical and ethereal. He found them so much more tolerant than men, and so much less apt to detect his utter and ghastly ignorance of nearly every subject upon which he conversed. Men, in fact, considered Byng an affected nincompoop, and only endured him for the sake of his wealth.

"Why the deuce don't you marry, Adderley?" remarked Captain Tom Carbury, one day.

Tom Carbury was Byng's man-of-all-work and devoted adherent. He had lived upon him for some years, and it was only when his eccentricity and vanity became utterly wearisome to the practical henchman that he hinted at matrimony. Carbury, moreover, did not see why he should not make a pretty good thing out of his patron's marriage by a judicious arrangement with the bride's family.

"My dear Tom," answered the transcendentalist, where am I to find a woman with a kindred spirit; with a soul above the common things of earth; one who can really sympathise with my own idiosyncrasy?"

"Blessed if I know," answered the Captain, terribly puzzled by his patron's long words; "but if I were in your shoes I should get rather sick of being hunted about by all the old dowagers in London, and ogled by every girl who comes out. I should marry one of them just to spite the rest."

"I certainly cannot marry them all," mused Byng, languidly. "Well, Carbury, I'll think about it."

The Captain also determined to think it over, for, as stated, he was getting a little tired of his position. He was a thick-set, bull-necked man of two or three and forty, very fond of good living, and devoted to London and Paris. Byng, on the other hand, professed to despise frivolous amusements, lived like an anchyrite for months together and was in the habit of occasionally rushing off to wild and uncivilised parts of the globe, where the unfortunate Captain was forced to submit to very unwelcome privations. A journey through Tartary had brought the Captain to the verge of rebellion, and though he did not like the idea of quarrelling with his bread and butter, he felt that he could not endure many more such terrible experiences, so he began to look about him for a helpmate suitable to the errant philosopher.

His difficulty naturally lay in the abundance of material from which he had to make the selection. After mature consideration, however, he decided in favour of a certain Miss Constance Lahington. She was exceedingly pretty, it was her first season, and her only near relative was her father, a gentleman whose pedigree was much longer than his rent-roll. Besides Mr. Laxington, as the Captain knew, was by no means overburdened with cash, and was not likely to have any hesitation in arranging some little scheme by which Carbury might share in the advantages Miss Laxington would derive from a brilliant marriage.

"What a deuced pretty girl your daughter is!" said the Captain one evening to that young lady's father as they set in the smoking-room of the Lawn Club.

"Think so?" inquired the other, who knew that Carbury was not likely to make such a remark out of pure good nature.

"Might marry any one," continued the Captain, thoughtfully.

Laxington began to prick up his ears, and said "Yes, I think she ought to do well."

After a little more preliminary fencing, Carbury began to approach the point. "She doesn't know Byng, does she?"

"No, and I shouldn't think it much use if she did. He's not a marrying man, is he?"

"Well, I don't quite understand what constitutes a marrying man," rejoined the cautions Captain; but these things do happen all the same. I should be very glad myself to see Byng married to a nice girl, he added, significantly; 'it would do him a lot of good."

Laxington drew his chair closer up to Carbury, and the two became engaged in a conversation apparently of the most absorbing nature. After half an hour or so, Carbury arose to go.

"I suppose I must agree," remarked Laxington; "but you are a terrible fellow to deal with."

"All right," answered the other; "half when she's engaged, and the other on the wedding-day. Man alive, it will be the making of you!"

A couple of days later Captain Carbury contrived that Miss Laxington, chaperoned by her aunt, Lady Carraway, should be introduced to the philosophical Byng at a house in Grosvenor square.

"You might do worse than marry that Laxington girl," remarked the Captain to his patron the next morning; "young and lovely, and all that; got no inconvenient brothers; and you wouldn't be plagued with a mother-in-law. Not much money, but that doesn't matter to you!"

"She seems a nice girl," said Byng, in his usual languid manner, "but how about the father?"

"Oh, Laxington's all right; gambles and races a bit, but he always settles, and has never been caught cheating. What more can you expect now-a-days?"

Byng was obviously impressed by the probity of his father-in-law in posse.

"I'll call on Lady Carraway," he answered, and the subject dropped.

Byng duly visited her ladyship, who was naturally delighted to see him, and he made himself exceedingly agreeable to the fair Constance. That young lady heightened the favourable impression she had already made upon him, for although inexperienced, she was a clever girl, and very soon discovered the pet weaknesses of her admirer. In fact, by the time he left the house he began to think that Carbury was a man of unusual discrimination, and that he might really take into consideration the prospect of following his matrimonial advice. Miss Laxington was charmingly unsophisticated, and at the same time he thought he could discover in her indications of the possession of a soul—that is to say, of a disposition to appreciate his genius, and to share his philosophical yearnings without any symptoms of boredom. So for a few weeks everything went well. Byng was obviously fascinated, and without being too conspicuous in his attentions, he followed Miss Laxington's movements with considerable persistence, and monopolised her society whenever they met. Suitors of the detrimental type accordingly dropped off in despair, and the engagement was looked upon by the *quidnuncs* of society as a practically accomplished fact.

Ascot drew near, and Byng invited Lady Carraway and her fair charge to share his box and drag for the meeting. This was for him a very unusual step, for he generally left the selection and the entertainment of his guests to the indefatigable man-of-all-work.

Carbury therefore saw that matters were reaching a critical juncture, so he thought it advisable to make a few inquiries about the pecuniary position of Mr. Laxington. He did not succeed in hearing much. Laxinton had been losing somewhat heavily on the turf, but he had paid up; and in the matter of cards he did not seem to have been doing either any good or harm. So Carbury felt for the present no particular anxiety about his little commission, and was satisfied to let the course of his patron's love affair run as smooth as might be.

Ascot came and went; Byng was languidly assiduous in his devotion to Miss Laxington, while the young lady, perfectly dressed, conscious of looking lovely, and fully aware of the envy, hatred, and malice which her good fortune stirred up in the bosoms of her fair rivals, never enjoyed herself more thoroughly or excited more admiration. With the Captain, however, things went somewhat badly. He betted rather more heavily than usual, and lost his money and his temper. Byng bored him terribly, and he grew irritated by Miss Laxington's exceeding sweetness. He sought consolation in creature comforts, and ate and drank to an extent which would infallibly have aroused his patron's disgust, if that gentleman had not been too much occupied to notice him.

Monday night found Captain Carbury at the Lawn Club. He had paid up his losses with some difficulty, and felt irritable and dyspeptic. He saw Laxington there, and it ocurred to him that he might as well find out if that gentleman's luck had been any better than his own.

Laxington seemed anything but pleased to meet him, and responded to his friendly greeting with the curtest of nods.

"By the way, old man," began Carbury, as a plan of action occurred to him, "I want to ask you a favour."

Laxington was evidently in a vile temper.

"You've come to the wrong shop for that, my boy!" he sneered.

"Had a bad week, I suppose," said the Captain, quite unmoved. "Well, I was going to ask you to lend me £500, only for a week; fact is, I've been rather hard hit. Besides, you will owe me more than that in a fortnight, I fancy. That little affair of ours may be settled any day."

"I can't lend you £500," growled Laxington, "or 500 pence either; and as to what you call our little affair, I have no idea what you're driving at."

"What the deuce do you mean? Didn't you promise me a thousand on the day your daughter got engaged to Byng?"

"No," answered Laxington, "I never did anything of the sort!"

"Why, I've got your I. O. U.!"

"Very likely; there are a good many of them flying about. Wish you may get your money!"

Carbury stared at his friend in disgust and amazement. He could not, however, express his opinion of him in the sacred precincts of a club, so he merely got up with a curt "good-night," and left the room.

"That's your game, is it?" he muttered to himself. "I'll be even with you yet. It's not quite such a certainty as you think."

The next morning, Laxington evidently came to the conclusion that he had made a fool of himself over night, for he called on the Captain and explained to him that he did not mean what he said. He had a devil of a temper, he added, and things had been annoying him. Of course, it was all right about the I. O. U. The astute Captain accepted the apology, but he nevertheless made certain inquiries, which resulted in the unpleasant discovery that Laxington had lost £5,000 over the Ascort week, and had been entirely unable to settle.

"A nice prospect for my £1,000!" mused the Captain; "but what a fool he was to show his hand."

That day Mr. Byng and his factotum lunched together, alone, and the latter turned the conversation upon Miss Constance.

"Have you settled matters in that quarter yet?" he inquired.

"Not yet," said his patron, dreamily; "but I am thinking of taking the plunge."

"What are you waiting for? Charming girl—no non-sense about her; likes a good feed, too—saw her eat three platefuls of lobster-salad on the Cup day."

"Three platefuls of lobster-salad?" cried Byng.

"Certainly," said the Captain, eyeing his friend maliciously. "Why shouldn't she? Must have a wonderful digestion. I couldn't do it myself."

"How horribly material!" groaned Byng.

"Oh, nonsense! You don't expect a well-grown young woman of five feet seven inches to live upon air, do you?"

"This is not a subject for joking," said Byng severely, and the Captain ventured no farther. But the philosopher was obviously ill at ease; he played with his lunch, and maintained a gloomy silence.

The season wore on, but Miss Laxington's engagement was not yet announced. People began to hint that it would not come off after all. Lady Carraway grew anxious, and other fond matrons took heart once again, and cherished fond hopes that the prize of the matrimonial market might yet fall to an outsider. Miss Laxington herself, however, was in no way disquieted. Her admirer was perhaps less attentive, but his was not a nature capable of enthusiastic devotion. She met him constantly, and could not fairly accuse him of any definite neglect; she and Lady Carraway were often seen upon his drag, and Byng invited them both to accompany him to the Eton and Harrow match. This special mark of favour did much to reassure her ladyship, for Byng had often told her that though he was particularly fond of cricket, he had never taken a drag to Lord's, not caring to add to the number of people who looked upon the match merely as an occasion for gormandising, flirtation, and the display of elaborate costumes.

The day came. Lady Carraway and her charge had been instructed to be on the ground in good time for lunch, so they made their appearance shortly after one o'clock. The drag was tenanted only by Carbury and a few male friends. Byng, as the Captain explained, was watching the game from the roof of the pavilion, and had left word that he was to be sent for as soon as his fair friends had arrived.

A footman was accordingly despatched for him, and in a few minutes he clambered up to a seat next to Miss Constance. He was somewhat preoccupied and silent, but this was easily accounted for by the absorbing interest which he evinced in the fortunes of the game. Carbury watched him with some anxiety. Since their conversation on the lobster-salad question the lady's name had been seldom mentioned between them, and he began to fear that Byng's marriage would really take place without any pecuniary advantage to himself. Presently, as the bell rang for the luncheon interval, Byng left the drag, and talked for a minute or two with his butler, Mr. Corker. This circumstance somewhat aroused Carbury's wonder; he could not imagine what Byng could have to say to his retainer, for all arrangements of the household were left in the Captain's own hands. He failed, however, to gather any information from the butler's stolid visage. Byng always did things well, and in a very short time a table was spread on which was displayed every luxury which money could buy or the mind of man conceive.

"Please forgive me if I leave," said her host to Miss Laxington; "I shall be back after the interval, and, in the meantime, Captain Carbury will, I am sure, look after your wants."

Miss Laxington graciously assented and the air was soon filled with the clatter of plates and the popping of champagne corks. Throughout the progress of the orgie Carbury kept an eye upon the proceeding of butler. He was anxious to find out the meaning of the mysterious communication made to that worthy by Byng. Moreover, Corker's movements were decidedly singular. He seemed perpetually at Miss Laxington's elbow; now pressing on her attention some triumph of Byng's chef, now filling her glass with champagne, or piling up her plate with strawberries. After these little attentions, he would retire behind the drag, and write something down on a piece of paper.

The Captain's curiosity at length exhausted his patience. He watched his opportunity, therefore, and came upon Corker suddenly just as that individual made an entry on the mysterious sheet.

"What are you up to?" he asked. Corker was momentarily confused, but he answered with dignity

"I'm making a hinwentory, sir."

"What the deuce do you mean?"

"A hinwentory, sir, by Mr. Byng's orders," responded the butler, somewhat ruffled. The Captain paused a moment in thought. It *might* be important, this piece of paper. "Come, Corker," he said, "let me see that paper and I'll give you a sovereign!"

"Couldn't do it, sir," answered the incorruptible Corker.

"Oh, well, hang it. I'll make it a fiver!"

Mr. Corker was not proof against the extra inducement, and so he handed over the mysterious slip.

"What on earth—Do you mean to say your master told you to make this list?"

The butler nodded.

"Well, I'm blessed! Oh, this is altogether too lovely! Here, I'll keep it for a bit. Won't he open his eyes when he sees it!"

Byng did not reappear until very shortly before stumps were drawn for the day, and he made but a lame excuse for his long absence. Carbury, as it happened, did not see him again till late in the evening, when he found him in a state of great mental perturbation, poring over a small sheet of note paper, on which certain hieroglyphics were scrawled in pencil.

"What's the matter?" cried the Captain; "you look awfully bad."

"My hopes are shattered," said Byng, in a dismal voice; "my fondest illusions have been rudely dissipated; the dream is over."

"What *are* you talking about?"

"Look at this," answered the philosopher, in his most tragic tones. Carbury took the paper and read:—

2 platefuls mayonnaise, 2 ditto Perigord pie, 1 ditto lobster salad, 2 quails in aspic, 3 meringues glacees, 6 glasses champagne, 3 helpings strawberries and cream, 2 ices, 1 glass of liqueur brandy.

"Well, what is it? It reads like a menu."

"It is the disgusting record of the guzzling propensities of Miss Laxington. I ordered Corker to keep count, for after what you saw at Ascot I suspected her of materialism—even of sensuality—and my worst fears are confirmed!"

"And you mean to say you won't marry her because she likes a good lunch?"

"Never would I link my fate to one so wedded to the grossest pleasures! I shall start for Palestine to-morrow morning. You must come, so get ready. Good-night!"

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

IF EVERYBODY WENT TO CHURCH.

What would happen if all the inhabitants of the British Isles were seized with the desire to attend a place of worship? That is a question the *Quiver* asks, and its answer is that, after every house of God belonging to all denominations had been filled, 25,000,000 people would be crowded out. There is space at present to seat 15,000,000. The population is 40,000,000; therefore if all chose to attend a place of worship, the accommodation would have to be three-fifths larger than is is at present.

DOCTORS WHO KILL PATIENTS.

A physician who kills his patients to put an end to their suffering has just made a public confession of his belief of his right in doing this, following a statement in an address by one of the judges of the Supreme Court of the State of Connecticut that a physician is justified in hastening the death of patients with incurable diseases. Dr. Nehemiah Nickerson, who is said to be one of the most distinguished physicians in New England, is a bold man who has come forward and stated that his position "has not been changed by the criticisms of the clergy and some brother physicians. I still think." he adds. "and always shall, that if a patient is suffering from an incurable disease and he wants relief from his miseries, a physician is doing a deed of mercy if he helps him to end his life." What, one wonders, are the views of some English physicians on this subject?

At the meeting of the Provincial Legislative Council at Lucknow on the 22nd instant the second report of the Select Committee on the Municipalities Bill will be presented; and the N.-W.-P. and Oudh Court of Wards Bill will be taken into consideration and passed. The Land Revenue Bill will be introduced and referred to a Select Committee, and also a small Bill in connection therewith to amend the Oudh Rent Act and the Oudh Laws Act.

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THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON MONDAY, THE 20TH OF NOVEMBER, 1899.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased over the whole country, and the rise has been brisk at Sirsa, Ahmedabad, Rajkot, Ahmednagar and Belgaum. Readings are highest in Rajputana and lowest in Ceylon. Gradients are moderate to slight.

Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly at most of the reporting stations, and the force has been fresh to light.

The temperature both maximum and minimum is above the mean of the season in many places. The highest temperature in the shade was 99° at Surat and the lowest 53° at Cawnpore.

Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are partially clouded in Sind, the Punjab and at Ahmedabad, Cuddapah, Madras, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly and Negapatam.

There has been no rain at any of the reporting stations.

Pressure is above the normal in all districts, but more particularly over the country lying to the south of latitude 21°, where the excess exceeds a tenth. No rain is likely in the Madras Presidency.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

PUNJAB.

Prices.—The tendency is generally to fall. The price of wheat is rising in Dera Ismail Khan only; of gram in Peshawar, of maze and bulrush millet in Rawalpindi, and of rice in Sialkot. In other districts the prices are either fallen or unchanged.

Wheat is selling from 9 to 11, gram 9 14 1-6 to 12 1-2, maze 10 1-2 to 14, barley 10 1-2 to 12, great millet 10 to 12, bulrush millet 9 1-2 to 12, and rice 8 3-4 to 9 1-4 seers per rupee.

Agricultural operations.—Harvesting of autumn crops going on. Cotton picking and sugarcane pressing in progress. Sowings of wheat, barley, &c., continue on areas irrigated by wells and canals. Ploughings still going on in Karnal. Rain badly wanted for sowings on dry lands in Lahore, Gujrat, Shahpur and Peshawar. Water scarce in Karnal, running low in Umballa. Supply of water in Bara stream in Peshawar and Kalapani in Dera Ismail Khan is short.

Crops and outturn—Condition and prospects of standing canal irrigated crops are reported good in Hissar, Gurgaon and Peshawar, average in Sialkot, but here the growth is not satisfactory owing to drought. Crops on lands dependent on rain are generally bad. Wheat and barley have sprouted promisingly in parts of Gurgaon. Outturn of autumn crops is average in parts of Ferozepore and Lahore, and below average in Hissar, Rohtak, Jullundur, Shahpur, Rawalpindi and Dera Ismail Khan. Stocks of food-grain have been exhausted in Rohtak.

Damage done to crops.—Crops have been damaged by drought in Lahore and are being damaged by insects in parts of Ferozepore.

Agricultural stock.—Cattle are said to be out of condition in Hissar, Rohtak, Gurgaon, Delhi, Ferozepore, Lahore, Amritsar and Sialkot; starving in Shahpur and Jhelum; average in Mooltan; fair in Karnal and part of Dera Ismail Khan; and good in Umballa and Peshawar. Cattle from Sialkot and parts of Lahore removed to places where grazing is obtainable.

Pasturage.—Fodder is scarce in Hissar, Rohtak, Delhi, Karnal, Sialkot, Shahpur, Jhelum, Rawalpindi, Dera Ismail Khan and parts of Gurgaon, Lahore, Amritsar and Peshawar. Thatch grass, weeds, shrubs, sugarcane, &c., are generally used as fodder. This scarcity is keenly felt especially in unirrigated tracts.

Famine relief works.—Average number of test and relief workers and dependents, &c., in the Province was 72,566 against 67,168 (excluding Delhi figures) last week. It is detailed as follows:—Hissar 60,821; Rohtak 5,171; Gurgaon 2,134; Karnal 1,507; Ferozepore 2,022; Gujrat 911. In addition to the above 10,000 labourers were employed on Jhelum Canal in Shahpur, but none on relief works. One relief work is proposed to be started in Sialkot. People of Jhelum are also in distress.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

The weather during the week has been bright and rainless. Rain is much needed. The harvesting of the autumn, and the sowings for the spring crops still continue; but are nearing completion in several districts. The late rice, sugarcane, and spring crops are being irrigated where practicable. The seed sown for the spring crops is generally reported to have germinated well. Poppy fields are being prepared, and poppy has been sown in several districts. Damage to standing crops by insects is reported from several districts. Advances continue to be made for *kachcha* wells. Markets are well supplied. Fodder is reported to be dear: though generally sufficient. Prices are generally stationary; but a tendency towards easier rates continues to be noticed in some districts. Immigration from Native States and the Punjab continues to be reported from Meerut, Bulandshahr, and Pilibhit; but there has been a slight fall in the influx of immigrants in Meerut. Test works are still open in Agra and Talbehat in Lalitpur; but they have failed to attract labourers in large numbers. The test works at Muttra have been closed.

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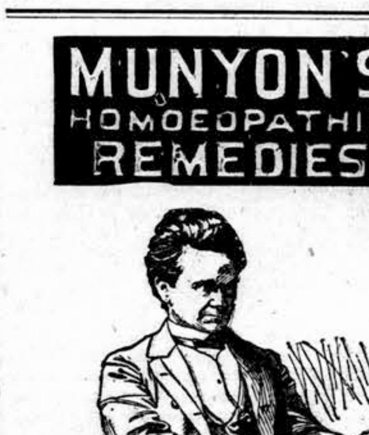

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MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

The loss among the officers of some of the regiments who fought at the battles of Glencoe and Elandslaagte bears a marked resemblance to the casualties at Inkerman. The 1st Batn. Coldstream Guards suffered the greatest loss in the battle in the Crimea. Eight officers were killed and five wounded. At Glencoe, of the 1st Batn. King's Royal Rifles, five officers, including the commanding officer, were killed and six wounded. At Elandslaagte the Gordon Highlanders had four officers killed and nine wounded; its total casualties equalled those of the Coldstream Guards at Inkerman. In proportion to the numbers engaged the Gordons lost more officers, killed and wounded, than any battalion at Inkerman. Exclusive of the Guards only one regiment (the 41st) had more than four officers killed on Nov. 5, 1854.

Since the outbreak of war wearers of the Queen's uniform have become objects of popular admiration rather than of contempt. We observe, however, that the reprehensible and absurd prejudice against them still seems to prevail in the minds of some benighted persons. Major Rasch did good service in calling attention in the house of Commons to a case in point. At a public house in Bishopsgate rejoicing in the name of "Dirty Dick" two privates of the Foot Guards, in uniform and perfectly sober, were refused refreshment. We are glad to see from Mr. Wyndham's statement that the general officer commanding the district is dealing with the case and is going to take such steps as may be necessary to ensure respect for Her Majesty's uniform.

The old employers of labour who would not engage a man liable to be summoned to military duty seem to have died out or to be hiding their heads for shame. Patriotism is supplanting selfishness, and men are realising that when one part of the Empire suffers all the other parts suffer with it. They find that it is not only their honour but their safety to join "hands all round" in every just cause, with hearts loyal to the Sovereign and each other. There are survivals of party spirit, of course, just as there are some so inveterately narrow that they cannot see beyond their own immediate self-interest. As a rule, however, the employers of Reserve men are behaving with kindness and consideration in keeping places open for their *empolyes* and in otherwise promoting their interests. Instances of a contrary nature simply bring out more vividly the prevailing national spirit. Take, for example, the Mayor of Oldham, who a few days ago, at a meeting of the Watch Committee, objected to keeping open a Reserveman's place in the police. This mayor, it is satisfactory to believe, is an unusual specimen. He spoke of soldiers as "pensioned idlers," and uttered some other exploded and out-of-date impertinences, but in the result he was left in "a minority of one."

The Secretary of State for War with statistics before him is fully justified in the steps he has taken to bring home to officers and men the advantage of Professor Wright's system of inoculation against enteric fever. Lord Lansdowne has not ordered soldiers to be inoculated. He has simply had explained to them the desirability of their taking precautions for the protection of their health, andmost of those who have gone to South Africa have come forward voluntarily to undergo the process. The success of Dr. Wright's treatment may now be said to have been placed beyond doubt; indeed, had this not been so it is reasonable to suppose that the Minister for War would have been less ready to commit his department to the extent of issuing a circular on the subject for the guidance of commanding officers.

Not to the Services only, but to all loyal observers of events, the unanimity and brotherly feeling which pervade the Empire are giving intense satisfaction. Seldom, if ever, in our history has a sense of duty stood so prominently forth as a motive power. This is remarkably exemplified by the prompt response which the men of the Army Reserve have made to the call of their Sovereign. Many of these men have been comfortably occupying good positions in civil life; many of them are husbands and fathers whose wages maintained a home such as the soldier's pay could not provide. And yet, with every inducement and temptation to evade their responsibilities, the manner in which thay have rejoined the colours is more than creditable—it is admirable. It is surely possible for the authorities, backed by the good feeling and generosity of the country, to treat the Reserve men liberally, and so encourage enlistment in the Army, whose spirit and force are largely due to its voluntary character.

It will be within the recollection of many how the newspaper correspondents worked the Dargai business for all it was worth—and more. It was a gallant feat the storming of the height, the credit of which belonged equally to all the corps engaged, but as is ever our insular habit public enthusiasm at the prompting of the "specials" settled upon one gallant regiment, with a record not surpassed in the annals of our island story, and left the rest of the force to pick up what crumbs of renown they could. Dargai was painted as a picture of the achievement of the impossible by the gallant Gordons. Fate has decreed that these same Gordons should fight, succeed, and suffer in company with Rifles and Irish corps at Glencoe. The specials at a loss to describe the sturdy heroism of all concerned in fitting language had recourse to comparison with Dargai which is now relegated by them to a very inferior position as a feat of arms, and stigmatised as "child's play." What then will be the position of Dargai when Glencoe in turn pales before the correspondents appreciation of some future deed of derring-do? Would it not be better to be a little more sparing of high-flown expletives and keep a few in stock for possible later use?

"The Saturday Review," by way of illustrating the fact that war gives many opportunities to men of action who are not afraid of accepting a little responsibility, tells a good story of Captain that Hon. Hedworth Lambton, the commander of the Powerful. He was ordered to meet the Terrible at Cape Town at a certain date, and on the way to his destination from China he called at Mauritius, where he found a line regiment ordered to Natal unable to proceed for want of transports. Knowing the situation to be critical in South Africa, he took the whole regiment on board and directed his course to Durban. There he disembarked the men and went on to Cape Town, where he arrived twenty-four hours ahead of the Terrible. Captain Lambton is evidently the right kind of man to meet an emergency and it is to be hoped he will be better appreciated than Sir George Grey, who displaped the same quality in the same part of the world forty-three years ago. In response to the urgent messages of Lord Elphinstone, the Governor of Bombay, he sent all the troops he could spare from the Cape, together with stores and arms. On his own authority also he ordered the transports bound for China to proceed to Calcutta. These prompt and effective measures probably helped to save India at the most critical period of her history. Nevertheless Sir George Grey was never forgiven by the War Office for doing it. No doubt Captain Lambton will be more fortunate.

Although it does not appear likely that we may expect the establishment of a naval, reserve in Australia immediately, yet there are signs that other colonies are taking up the subject in earnest. The commodore on the Newfoundland Station, in conjunction with the governor of the island, has formulated plans for the enrolment of 500 fishermen, and we are not without hope that the scheme may be a success. A better training ground for the material of which men-of-war's men are made could not be found than that which exists on the Newfoundland fisheries. The French have for ages drawn some of their finest men from amongst those who ply their calling in these waters. It has been to them a veritable naval nursery. It will, therefore, be indeed most satisfactory if we can utilise the services of these hardly fishermen. Some special arrangement will doubtless be made by which these men can obtain training on board the vessels of the squadron on the North American Station. Sir Frederick Bedford, who doubtless has initiated this scheme, and whose knowledge of the requirements of the Navy in regard to personnel is second to none, may safely be left to see that the scheme has a fair trial. Without being over sanguine we think it may be confidently expected that if once a start is made in this direction, the other colonies will not be long in following suite. The matter is made more difficult in the southern seas by reason of the high wages which seamen earn there, but given an earnest desire to help the old country in maintaining an adequate Navy, and all obstacles will disappear.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, Nov. 18.)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr F G H Anderson ICS is appointed substantively to class III of the Enrolled List and is posted as Assist Comptroller Central Provinces.

Mr G D Pudumjee Deputy Accountant General Punjab is granted privilege leave for one month and four days.

Mr H J Brereton is appointed to officiate as Deputy Auditor General.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

On return from the privilege leave granted him in the notification of this Dept 20th July last Mr F Gleadow resumed charge of the appointment of Deputy Director of the Imperial Forest School Dehra Dun. From the same date Mr A F Gordon Offg Depy Director reverted to his substantive appointment of Instructor and the services of Mr R McIntosh Offg Instructor are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Madras.

Mr F B Manson Offg Conservator of Forests 3rd grade in charge of the Tenasserim Circle Burma is placed on special duty under the Inspector General of Forests in connection with the Paris Exhibition of 1900.

Deputy Conservator 1st grade Burma is appointed to officiate as Conservator 3rd grade in charge of the Tenasserim Circl during Mr Manson's absence or until further orders.

FAMINE.

The services of the following Officers are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces for famine duty;—Major H Coape-Smith 11th (Prince of Wales' Own) Regt of Bengal Lancers; Capt A P Shewell 23rd Regt of B Infy; Capt A H D Creagh 21st Regt of Bo Infy; Capt M B Roberts 39th (The Garhwal Rifle) Regt of Bengal Infy; Lieut B F R Holbrooke 24th (Beluchistan Duchess of Connaught's Own) Regt of Bo Infy; Lieut J A Bliss 21st Regt of Madras Infy (Pioneers); Lieut W C H Bunbury 40th (Pathan) Regt of Bengal Infy.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The services of Brevet Major R Harman D S O, I S C are placed at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab, for employment as Commandant of the Wana Levies.

With reference to Foreign Dept Notification Mr E J Foucar Acting Consul for Germany at Moulmein has resumed charge of his office.

Lieut Col A F Dobson M B I M S (Madras) an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class and Residency Surgeon in Mysore is granted privilege leave for two months.

Major L S Newmarch I S C a Political Agent of the 3rd (offg 2nd) class is posted on return from privilege leave as Political Agent in Bhopal with effect from the date of assuming charge.

Lieut A B Dew, I S C, a Political Asst of the 3rd offg 2nd class, is posted as an Asst to the Resident in Kashmir.

Lieut A D Macpherson, I S C, a Political Asst of the 3rd offg 2nd class, is posted as Asst Political Agent at Chilas.

Lieut F McConaghey, I S C, a Plitical Asst of the 3rd offg 2nd class, is posted as Asst to the Political Agent in Gilgit.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act 1879, XXI of 1879, and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to apply the provisions of the Punjab Frontier Jagir Revenue Collection Regulation, 1874 VII of 1874, to the territories administered by the Agent to Govr Genl in Baluchistan as such Agent.

Lieut-Col W H C Wyllie CIE 2 S C a Resident of the 2nd class is posted as Resident in the Western States of Rajputana, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

Mr W E Jardine of the Indian Civil Service a Political Agent of the 4th offig 3rd class is posted on return from privilege leave as First Assist to the Agent to the Governor General in Central India, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

Capt C J Windham I S C a Politcal Assist of the 3rd Offig 1st class is posted as an Assist to the Governor General's Agent in Central India.

Capt G O Roos-Keppel Indian Staff Corps, an Asst Commr of the 3rd grade in the Punjab, is appointed to be Political Officer in the Khyber.

Mr C S Bayley, of the Indian Civil Service, a Resident of the 2nd class and General Supdt of Operations for the Suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti, is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-eight days.

Mr D E McCracken, Asst at Head-Quarters to the Genl Supdt of Operations for the Suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti, is appointed to officiate temporarily as a Resident of the 2nd class and as Genl Supdt of Operations for the Suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and during the absence on privilege leave of Mr C S Bayley, or until further orders.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Brevet Major W H Bowes, Royal Scots Fusiliers, Offg Station Staff Officer, Rawal Pindi, to be a Depy Asst Adjt Genl on the establishment, vice Major E C Bethune, appointed Asst Adjt Genl.

Capt H L Roberts 1st Bengal Lancers, Offg Depy Asst Adjt Genl on the District Staff is confirmed in that appointment vice Brevet Lieut Col H R B Donne whose tenure has expired.

COMMANDS.—DISTRICT.

Col H A MacDonald C B D S O Aide-de-Camp to the Queen British Service is appointed to command a 2nd class district in India with the temporary rank of Brigadier-General while so employed to fill an existing vacancy.

STATION.

Col H E Penton I S C Assistant Qr Mr General Head Quarters Bombay Command to be a Colonel on the staff in the Bombay Command vice Colonel H S Tandy who has resigned.

Brevet Col L R H D Campbell I S C Colonel on the Staff Chitral to be a Colonel on the Staff in the Bengal Command vice Colonel A H Turner who has vacated.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

The following promotions are made subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Majors to be Lieut Colonels.—W Lambert, H L Dawson, W G Yate, and A B Fenton.

NATIVE ARMY.

17th (The Loyal) Regt of Bengal Infy—Jemadar Mirza Karam Ali Beg to be Subadar and Drill Havildar Husain Shah to be Jemadar vice Maula Bakhsh Khan transferred to the pension establishment.

21st (Punjab) Regt of Bengal Infy—Jemadar Warriam Singh to be Subadar and Havildar Pala Singh to be Jemadar vice Ashnak Singh transferred to the pension establishment.

7th Regt of Madras Infy—Jemadar Narasimhasami to be Subadar and Havildar Venkiah to be Jemadar vice David transferred to the pension establishment.

16th Regt of Madras Infy—Jemadar Muhammed Yakub to be Subadar and Havildar Abdul Kadir to be Jemadar vice Ghafur Khan transferred to the pension establishment.

2nd Battn, B B and C I Railway Volrs—Lt-Col B W Blood resigns his Commission, and is permitted on retirement to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the Corps.

F G Arnould, Gentleman to be Second-Lieut vice Wood, transferred to the 1st Battn.

C G Howsin, Gentleman to be Second-Lieut vice Heath transferred to the 1st Battn.

Southern Mahratta Railway Rifles—Lieut W S Scott to be Captain to complete the establishment; Second-Lieut C P Molloy to be Lieutenant vice Wood resigned; Second-Lieut C Rowbotham to be Lieutenant vice Whitley promoted; Second-Lieut B C Scott to be Lieutenant vice W S Scott promoted; Second-Lieut A A Biggs to be Lieutenant vice Peckitt resigned; and Second-Lieut A W Edward Acres to be Lieutenant on augmentation.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Lieut F H Elderton, R I M is appointed Staff Officer, Bombay Dockyard, with effect from 7th Oct 1899, vice Commander G E Holland, D S O on duty as Marine Transport Officer Durbar, or until further orders.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr T A Blake, Depy Examiner of Accounts, attached to the office of the Accountant Genl, Public Works Dept, is placed in charge of the office of the Examiner of Accounts, State Railway Stores.

Mr F K Cunliffe, Storekeeper in class II, grade 1 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is on relief of his duties as offg Storekeeper of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway by Mr S A J Keatinge, appointed to officiate as Storekeeper of the East Coast Railway until further orders.

With reference to Public Works Dept Notification Mr S H M Cole, offg Storekeeper of the East Coast Railway in class II grade 4 (temporary rank) of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, will, on relief of his duties by Mr Cunliffe revert to his substantive grade in class III grade 3 (sub pro tem) of that Establishment, and will continue to be employed on the East Coast Railway, until further orders.

A SENSATIONAL STORY.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO SINK H. M. S. "CRESCENT."

The New York "Evening World" prints a message from Halifax, N. S., according to which an attempt was made on Wednesday evening Nov. 1 to sink her Majesty's ship Crescent, the flagship of the British North America Squadron. We quote the story with all possible reserve. It is stated that an officer of the Crescent heard a vessel approaching, which was soon seen to be a launch, and which discharged towards the cruiser a cylindrical object. A steam cutter was immediately lowered from the warship, and chased the launch, which, however, escaped. Divers went down and found near the stern of the cruiser a torpedo with a cable attached. The cable was discovered to be connected with the shore, and, being followed, was found, attached to the mysterious launch, which had run aground and been wrecked. There was an electrical battery on board. The attempt is supposed, says the "Evening World," to have been "planned by anemissary of the Boers."—"Westminster Gazette."

In a telegram dated Oct. 30, a correspondent says:—The prosecution of Socialist Deputies for upsetting the voting urns in the Chamber collapsed this morning owing to the Italian usage according to which the Parliamentary immunity of Deputies dates from the moment of the publication of the decree convening Parliament. The publication of the decree last night summoning Parliament for Nov. 14 thus appears to have been either a strange oversight on the part of the Premier, or a ruse intended to obviate the political consequences of an acquittal of the accused. Neither hypothesis reflects much credit upon General Pelloux, who, while avoiding the possible censure of an assize jury, lays himself and his Cabinet open to the censure of Parliament, which will now probably refuse to authorise the continuation of the prosecution.

Advice to Mothers!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allways all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1-2d. per bottle.

"BY THE KING'S COMMAND"

was written by Victor Hugo; but by the king's command was also written the title "The Royal Cocoa Factory" of C. J. Van Houten & Zoon. By command of King William III. the works of the world-famed Cocoa Manufacturers were styled as above. The title is peculiarly appropriate, and more so than it may appear at first sight, for the whole of the civilized world has recognised Van Houten's Cocoa as "The King of Cocoas," and it is only right that the King of Cocoas should be produced at the Royal Cocoa Factory. It has been so called because it is quite pure; it is highly digestible; and it is soluble to a degree unapproached by any other cocoa in existence. It is cheap; it costs less than one farthing per cup; it is easily assimilated and digested by the weakest stomach; and it contains more nourishment than an equal quantity of beef-tea. Easily made, appetizing in aroma, and of most delicious taste.

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HIGHEST MEDICAL ANALYSES AND TESTIMONIALS.
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Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
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Ever become chilled through and through?

The acute sensation of cold is followed by feverishness and aches in all parts of the body. Finally the whole trouble settles in the throat and lungs in the shape of a cough.

There is nothing so bad for a cough as coughing.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

will cure these chills and coughs. A few doses are sufficient at first. More time is required later on.

Stop coughing and you will get well. Keep coughing and you invite bronchitis, pneumonia, or even consumption itself. Better stop your cough at once and thus end the whole matter.

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WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.
Over 60 Years' WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.
REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.
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With full knowledge of the cause Peter Möller soon found the remedy, and having remodelled his factories in accordance with the requirements of the new discoveries, he has now adopted a new system of manufacture which, for the first time in the history of this invaluable remedy, produces *the* pure oil, very different from other oils: easy to take, easy to digest, and quite free from the tendency to create unpleasant eructations.

THIS NEW OIL IS KNOWN AS
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HYDROXYL-FREE
COD LIVER OIL.

The Lancet, June, 8th, 1895:—"It is now known that Cod Liver Oil can be prepared, not only free from objectionable taste, but also *free* from the *tendency* to cause *unpleasant eructations*." This latter very disagreeable property has been removed by Möller's New Process.

The Chemist and Druggist (London), May 1st, 1897:—Möller's Cod Liver Oil.—"It would be difficult to speak too highly of this oil; the taste marks the advantage of the hydroxyl-free process. one could not tell it to be an oil. The absence of eructation we have again tested and proved."

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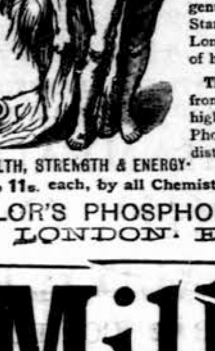
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